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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 46 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year

SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS,

The s.s. "DARA" 4922 tons, is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th March, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents,
The Mogul Line,

22-2-24. 16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd Feb.	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaiser-I-Hind		11,480
5th April.	Naldera X		13,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Does not convey passengers from India

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,308
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

23rd Feb.	SICILIA X		6,813
25th ,,	LAHORE *		5,252
8th March	DOGRA*		5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE*		6,715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†		6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*		5,273

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

X Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Feb. ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
25th ,, ..	VITA ..	,, ,,
27th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Buseh via K'chi
28th ,, ..	BANKURA	Buseh via K'chi. & P Gulf Ports.
5th March..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1288.

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THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.

Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.

Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve	Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000 000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changehun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	$50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ...	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING	£ 4,500,000
SILVER	$24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE:

9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1 00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Behrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
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SUB-AGENCIES:
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur and Shajahanpur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent, allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundis are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch:
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, page 40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
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Under Instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Police Commissioner's office opposite Arthur Crawford Market sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as—new and old clothes,—utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cost will be required at the time of sale.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

UNIQUE
ASSURANCE CO. LD.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE WITH NOVEL PLANS
WANTED AGENTS ON SALARY, LIBERAL COMMISSION
2&3, LALL BAZAR STREET.
CALCUTTA.
For Particulars apply to:—
G. K. SUBBIAH
Chief Agent.
Shroff Buildings, Parel, BOMBAY 12.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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YOU CAN SAVE IF YOU CONSULT
Parekh & Company
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants and Auditors,
Income Tax Experts
OFFICES:—
(1) M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, Bombay. (Opp. Income Tax Office.)

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Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late

RAI BANNALALJI MEHTA, C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.

(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc., executed to order.

Proprietor:—

G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.

Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty,

BOMBAY 7.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL.
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption Simple Reliable.
Price .. .. *on application*

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Ishar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 166 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 18/-only.
Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum

NERVINUS

This marvellous Elixir preparation *with Gold* and other highly valuable and efficacious drugs acts as the best *blood purifier* and tonic for rundown nerves, sexual or *nervous debility* and seminal weakness and *prostration* arising out of youthful abuses or excesses. Indicated in total or partial *impotency;* Liver and Kidney troubles; *Female weaknes;* and troubles; Anaemia and loss of weight; Convalescence; Constipation and Dyspepsias Brainfag and loss of memory of students, lawyers, sportsmen and brain workers. Used in conjunction with *Musk Liniment* for local weakness it produces most desirable and permanent effect. Nervinus with gold for month's use Rs. 5 per bottle. Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. V.P. Charges extra.

Obtain From THOMPSON AND TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY;
E. SPEECHLY Esq. KARACHI or direct from
BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO. of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1 000 assured.

Mr. George King, F.F.A., F.I.A., (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says :—
"The very satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to :

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN.

READ THIS & READ AGAIN.

Let us see that your children are properly equipped in mind and body so as to be fully prepared to take advantage of their heritage.

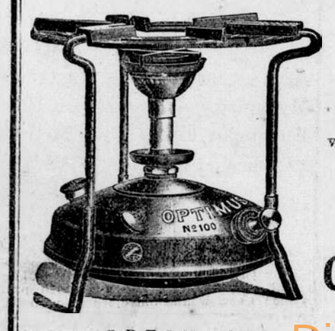
DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN—One of the foremost things to which the Civilised world is going to devote more serious attention than ever before.

Therefore anything that will improve the condition of the Deformed children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralysis, Scrofula, Curve Legs, Club Foot or any other kind of Deformity and also Umbilical Hernia, and any other Rupture, please do not fail to call at our place and you will see how hundreds of deformed children are attended by us.

Along with our Deformity Institution we have our complete X-Ray department where we examine, if necessary, the patients under X-Rays for accurate and Scientific diagnosis.

SUPERINTENDENT,
The Zander Orthopedic and Medico-Electric Institute
(N. POWELL & Co.)
Lamington Road, **BOMBAY.**

OPTIMUS



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THERE ARE OVER
5,000,000
"OPTIMUS"
Wickless Paraffin Stoves giving Universal Satisfaction throughout the World.

SOLD BY ALL STOVE DEALERS.

AGENTS :—
CLUBWALLA & Co.,
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BOMBAY.

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RADIATING TRUMPETEER

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"AMRIT-DHARA"

which, as its name implies, is the panacea for the world. It is not an ordinary drug. It is the result of years of experience and study, in the medicine line.

Cures Miraculously all ACHES from head to foot, Neuralgia, acidity Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Constipation, Flatulence, Fevers, Influenza, Malaria, Dengue, Gout, Rheumatism, Cholera, Plague, Sea-sickness, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Bronchitis; Headache, Hemicrania Nausea, Vomitting, Burns and Scalds, Wounds, Cuts, Hurts, Ring-Worm, Scabies, Boils and Bruises, Venomous stings and bites etc., by external or internal use as the case may be.

Its chief pecularity lies in the fact that it reaches at the point of disease at once and removes the cause of the disease and is entirely harmless and free from all poisons.

Price Rs. 2/8/; sample -8- Directions in English or any Indian language.

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1 AND CHEMISTS.

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Amritdhara Building,
Amritdhara Road,
Amritdhara Post Office,
LAHORE

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Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

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35 miles per gallon on a "Fora"

This mileage has been got by using one of
Terry's "Autoxtra"
(Automatic) Air Valve)
Air Valves.

IT saves plugs, because it prevents overheating. Works with engine automatically, gives air as engine requires it and stops flooding of carburetor, prevents oil on piston heads and a smoky exhaust. It is fine for FORD'S and other engines too.

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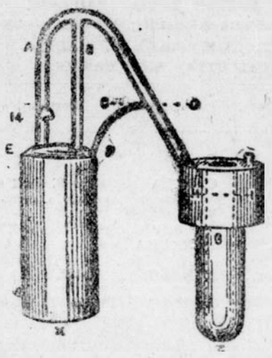
EMPIRE
AUTOMOBILES
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams AUTOWORKS | Proprietors BANE LTD. | Telephone No. 22475

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

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OMEGA
For
Solidity-Precision-Durability
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Wristlet Watches

Nickel Case	.. ..	Rs. 48/-
Silver ,,	.. ..	Rs. 57/-
Do. Square	.. ..	,, 80/-
Gold 9 kt.	.. ..	Rs. 147/-
14 kt.	.. ..	,, 167/-
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ON NEW REDUCED PRICES.
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Opposite Hornby Road, Whiteaway BOMBAY.

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An exquisite, medicated & flavoured preparation of the choiced castor oil extracted from specially selected seeds.
CURES CONSTIPATION.
Per bottle Re. 1/- only.
Stockists :—G. S. RANADE & Co., Bombay Commercial Museum. Girgaum, Opp. Government Stables,
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PHILIPS'
LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS,
ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Museum West, BOMBAY.
THE ONLY PLACE in India where
HYDROCELE
Is Cured by Qualified Experts
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced !

Art is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANISED IRON WIRE GAUZE, SHOVELS, ALUMINIUM CIRCLES, ELASTIC BOOT WEBS, GLASS BEADS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
3 cases Aluminium circles.
8 parcels elastic boot-webs.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the party concerned:—
50 bundles cast steel shovels each one dozen No. 3 round and square.
22 cases 167 rolls galvanised iron wire gauze size 30 and 36, each roll about 50 feet of different.

By order of the Office concerned:—
10 cases Augers, each 250 pieces.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 second-hand rubber tyred tonga with horse and harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Delannay Belleville landaulet motor car 6 cylinders, 7 seater, 15 H. P. in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 500 BRAS SAND.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagoan Bhandarwada Reservoir.

About 500 Bras sand.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction sale of rounds solid Glass Beads. By order of Messrs. Gebruder Aitenbach, and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulhuein Kikabhai Motiwala, of Lohar Chawl.

40 cases 250 bunches round solid Glass Beads No. 2090-6 each bunch of 12 strings each of 50 beads.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STEET.

Suit No. 1801 of 1920, Abdul Rehman Haji Salemahomed.

V/s.—Haji Ahmed Abdul Latiff, and Suit No. 1863 of 1920.

Haji Ahmed Abdul Latiff—V/s.—Abdul Rehman Haji Sulemahomed and Anr.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesis Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Abdul Rehman Haji Salemahomed, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the above mentioned suits dated 14th October 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay Registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward, No. 2623 and Street Nos. 146-150 containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Haji Arab Joosub, and on the South by the house of Addia Doosa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN TRADE AND GOOD WILL OF THE AUTO ELECTRIC WORKS AT BALARAM ST. NEAR FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Mcos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5033 of 1923, (Sorabji Hormusji Frenchman—V/s.—Ardesir. J. Bhumgara and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. at Empire Terrace, New Foras Road.

All Stock-in-Trade and good will of The Auto Electric Works consisting of lathes tools, implements, furniture, articles and things. Also the good will and the right title and interest of the firm in premises of the partnership firm consisting of 2 rooms No. 1 abutting on Balaram St. and Room No. 2 adjoining room No. 1.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd Feb. 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 73, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TOMORROW AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mrs. Bachubai E. Jhirad, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture or Mortgage dated 10th day of May, 1921, and made between the said Mrs. Bachubai E. Jhirad of the one part and S. R. Bottliwala and Co., of the other part which Mortgage is under Transfer of Mortgage dated 6th day of January 1923 transferred by the said S. R. Bottliwalla and Co., to Hargovandas Vanmalidas and Purshottam Nathubhai and also pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Further Charge dated 6th day of January 1923 and made between Mrs. Bachubai E. Jhirad of the one part and Hargowandas Vanmalidas and another of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Sunday the 24th February 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West of Mahim Bazar Road known as Cadell Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 37 and Cadastral Survey No. 686 and, in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G. Ward No. 5171 and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Mahim Bazar Road now known as Cadell Road on or towards the West and South by the property of Rebikabai Reuben Benjamins and on or towards the North by the house of Jerbai Rustomji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at their Office at No. 40-42 Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 28521.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

By the order of the Imperial Bank of India, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Hatfield," Pali Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, teakwood sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, tables, carpets, sofas, and chairs, fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, glass door book case, reclining sofas, bed room furniture, single iron beds, plain almyrahs, dressing table, wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe bath tubs, garden pots and tubs, with plants, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

SALE A 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, RICH PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th February 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 4, Watson's Annexe, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and procelainware, best plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, mahoganized bedroom furniture, bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe, cycle, etc., etc.

The property of J. W. Thompson Esqr. of G.I.P. Railway.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WILDERNESS ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israil the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of May 1921 and made between Narandas Purshotamdas Kapadia of the one part and the said Rustomji Nusserwanji Mehta and Khan Bahadur Jacob Bapuji Israil of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th February 1924 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and Tax tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Wilderness Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6120 square yards or thereabouts or be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 New Survey No. 2/7138 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 104 but now under D Ward No. 3286 and Street No. 2 and and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East formerly by the Wilderness Road and now by the property of Dossabhoy Maneckji Wadia, on or towards the West formerly by the said Wilderness Road and now partly by the property of Darasha Bomanji Dubash and partly by a passage leading to Nepean Sea Road on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to the late Jiwaji Maneckji and now by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to the late Jiwaji Maneckji and now by the property of Darashaw Bomanji Dubash and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE AT POONA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST AND SHARE IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GANESH PETH, POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

Suit No. 541 of 1923.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Manilal Kissonchand Shah (Insolvent) in pursuance of the order made in the above matter bearing date the 8th day of January 1924 and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 2nd day of March 1924 at 4 p.m. ((S.T.) on the premises at Poona, the right, title, interest and share of the above named insolvent and of the Mortgagee in the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements and buildings, houses situated thereon subject to the rules of tenure (if any) regarding the land within the limits of the City Municipality situated and lying at Ganesh Peth Poona City within the Sub-Registration District of Taluka Haveli Zilla Poona bearing Old No. 14 and New No. 17 and City Survey No. M. 17 K. and measuring in breadth from East toWest 25ft. 6inches and from North to South 71ft. 9 inches be a little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the other portion of House No. 17 on or towards the West by the property of Khubchand Chandmal, on or towards the South by Public Road and on or towards the North by the property of Keshvrao Vambure.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsi Dadachanji & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at No. 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, SHIRTINGS, INSOLVENT'S CHAIRS CUPBOARD OLIVER TYPEWRITER, ETC. ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 25th February 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs cabinets, dining table, writing tables office tables, racks, teapoys, side boards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Balaji Jagganath Jayekar (Insolvent):—Chairs, cupboard, Oliver typewriter, hatstand, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—
61 pieces Grey Shirtings.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS ALSO ENGLISH INLAND AND JAOCBIAN STYLE DINING ROOM FURNITURE BY ROBERT, CHESTERFIELD SUITS PERSIAN CARPETS H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS ICE BOX GLASS CROCKERY CUTLERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the surplus household furniture at Jar Will, Wodhouse Road, opposite the Admiral's house TO-MORROW at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) very valuable Jacobian style dining tables, chairs, side boards, plain and carved chiffoneers cabinets and silver show-cases by Robert, Chesterfield suite, piano and its player with rollers, large corner cabinets, Electric ceiling and table fans, double mirror and panel almyrah, lady's chival dressing tables, chest of drawers, wash-hand table, meat safe step ladder, rich platedware, one steamship chronometer, etc.

Property of Pestonji H. J. Rustomji Barat-Law and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

TO-MORROW at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), in "Retreat" Bellasis Road opposite Post Office, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Auction made to order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large drawing room cabinets, show cases, gramophone by Rose and Co. with records, Persian carpets, drawing room suits, office writing tables, music teapoys, single and double beds, oval mirror and panel almyrahs, chival glass dressing mirror and chest of drawers to match, marble top tables, electric hall lamps, glass, crockery, cutlery and plated ware, etc.

Property of an European gentleman proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

presents

Hindoostan FilmCo.'s

Draupady's Fate

OR

A Game of Krishna.

Brilliant picturisation of a famous incident from Mahabharat when the Pandavas were losing the fight and Krishna stepped forth to turn the tables by cheating Bhishma.

TIME, RATE—AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"SNICE"
CINEMA at 6-30 p. m.
"LONESOME CORNERS"

Empire Theatre.

To-Day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE LAW AND THE WOMAN
ADAPTED FROM "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE"

Empress Theatre.

To-Day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"
also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN SHANGHAIED.

NOVELTY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT
PATHE
PRESENTS
A Graham Wilcox Production

FLAMES OF PASSION
FLAMES OF PASSION

With

MAE MARSH

and a great Star Cast including,
HERBERT LANGLEY AUBREY SMITH
EVA MOORE
ALLAN AYNSWORTH GEORGE K. ARTHUR
HILDA BAYLEY
HENRY VIBART A. G. POULTON.

The greatest British Film Drama yet produced costing over £50,000.

WHAT THE GREAT PAPERS SAY:

"It is good because it is well acted throughout, because it is sincere, and because of a fine technical balance in production. And in the work of Mae Marsh it is extraordinarily good."—
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

"The photography is remarkable....The scene at the Old Bailey and the imposing list of Stars should make this film popular."—*TIMES.*

"The most ambitious and possibly the most successful film to be made in this country ....Likely to provoke considerable discussion and well worth going to see."—
DAILY MAIL.

"Shows that British players can act as well as the world's best."....
LONDON EVENING NEWS.

"Intensely thrilling .... extraordinarily well produced. It will fill every house in which it is shown to its utmost capacity."—
PEOPLE.

"The photography, the production and th acting proves that a British film can equal the perfection of American films."....
DAILY NEWS.

"Sets some new photoplay standards.... modelled on D. W. Griffith lines, but it improves on the master."
DAILY EXPRESS.

"The story is well told....the acting is of a high order, and photographically considered the film is a masterpiece."
WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.

SEE IT TO-NIGHT AT THE
NOVELTY.

Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-15 p. m.
Other shows 5-15, 7-15, 9-15, and 11-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Presents
MINAL DEVI
or
THE SIN REDEEMED

A Story of the 12th Century when KARNA DEO SOLANKI, ruled over GUJRAT in PATAN. At the same time JAYKESHI ruled over KARNATAK in DECCAN. Don't miss to see it.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Imperial Super Photo-Play
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
"VANITY POOL"
(6 Reels)
Featuring the beautiful winsome star
MARY McLAREN
with an all star cast, including
ANNA Q. NEILSON

He was a candidate for the Governorship. The office demanded the highest code of morality and virtue from the aspirants. But, he, although a married man, had carried on a love intrigue, under an assumed name, with a pretty-looking slum girl. The scandal became known, but see, how his devoted but injured wife, acting promptly and ingenuously, turned the scales on his adversaries!

"VANITY POOL"

A CHARMING HIGH-CLASS SOCIAL SOCIETY DRAMA A PHOTOPLAY THAT WILL LEAVE A VERY VIVID IMPRESSION ON YOUR MIND!

A Drama of tough struggle between honour and political powers.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "TIPS" featuring.

BABY PEGGY

See your favourite Peggy as the head butler of a hotel. You will scream outright with the merriest seals of laughter! Also the International News, showing, the latest incidents of president Wilson's life.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

GRAND GALA PROGRAMME

From Saturday 23rd February 1924.

TO-DAY SATURDAY, 23RD FEB. 1924 TO-DAY
2 MATINEE AT 5 P. M. 2
SHOWS. EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHOWS.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION—BHENDI BAZAR, NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.

ELMA THE MIGHTY

THE STRONGEST ACROBAT OF WORLD-WIDE FAME
EVER SEEN IN THE WEST OR EAST

Will startle the spectators by allowing a Motor Car driven over her body with full 4 Passengers load.

Do not fail to witness this latest
WONDER OF THE WORLD

In fact the BEST SHOW you will see for the price of admission.
The largest Menagerie of World-Wide fame—

MATINEES,
Sat. Sun. 5 p. m.

Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) to Matinee only.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE, Ag. Manager.

TONIGHT! THIS WEEK!

The Final Interesting Episodes 13-14 and 15 of
CAP'N KIDD
starring
EDDIE POLO
together with
A Side-splitting Comedy

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!

Select Oriental Films Super Production
DHRUVA CHARITRA
or
"THE TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION"

A most Interesting, Instructive and Inspiring Episode of Hindu Mythology—depicted on the Screen with the aid of Celebrated European and Indian Artists!

PLEASE, NOTE DOWN YOUR ENGAGEMENT FOR THE NEXT WEEK NOW!!

4 shows daily, commcg. 5-15,—7,—8-45 and 10-30.
Saturday—Sunday and Holidays, Extra Matinee at 3-30.
Our POPULAR Prices INCLUDING Tax—Rs. 2, 1/8 1; As. 8, 4, 3

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—Energetic SALESMAN to push speciality in hardware. Salary and commission. Apply by letter, WALTER N. CRESSWELL & CO., LTD., 16, Elphinstone Circle.
A 19013

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS to secure photos for enlargements. No previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 61, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9770

WANTED.—BUYERS and EXPORTERS of Guntur Chillies, Palmyra fibres, Jaggery, Dunnage, mats, etc. by Arumugam, c/o. Fozdar Bros., Ekadashi Buildings, Parekh Street, Girgaon, Bombay.
A R9798

WANTED by wealthy Hindu gentleman high caste, cheerful, young LADY as COMPANION and HOUSE-KEEPER for upcountry. All found and pocket money. Apply sharp with photo and testimonials to Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9834

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS, AGENTS, and TRAVELLING CANVASSERS to sell the cheapest products prepared on Ayurvedic Principles with most liberal terms. Apply sharp for terms, etc, with one anna stamp to SHREE GHANSHYAM PHARMACY, LTD., Baroda, (B.B. & C.I. Rly.)
A R9828

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—WANTED—Two READERS in Law to lecture on Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Hindu and Mahomedan Laws and other Civil and Criminal Laws. Salary according to qualifications. Practice allowed. Apply to THE PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR.
A18029

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn BY POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and three Rules. Our students command highest salaries Rs. 100 to 230 p.m. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, Rawalpindi.

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED—YOUTHS, desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/-261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co. to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at exceptionally reduced rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.
A S

WANTED—MEN for being employed as KARGUNS and BHAG KARKUNS (Circle Inspectors) in the Service of the Mudhol State. Qualified persons whishing to be employed as such should send in their applications, with testimonials, to the undersigned giving the following details. A knowledge of Marathi is essential. Age, caste, qualifications, languages known, pay expected.—G. R. KAYANPURKAR, Diwan, Mudhol State.
A 18983

WILL YOU BECOME A BRILLIANT SHORTHAND-TYPIST, TYPIST, OR AN ACCOUNTANT, quickly and without Drudgery? Why stay in the Rut LET ME HELP YOU. My advice is free; you incur no obligation SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING (2 months' Course.) Accountancy Law, Banking, Secretarial Practice, English Literature, Mathematics Insurance, Auditing etc. French (for Matric) can be rapidly acquired. SPECIAL SHORTHAND DICTATION Classes. The Last date of receiving fees for the L. C. C. Examination is 7th March, 1924. Apply sharp. The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R9805

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHORTHAND-TYPIST and competent CLERKS. Apply personally Messrs. LALA & CO., Solicitors, above Eastern Bank.
A R9856

WANTED—Two UNDERGRADUATES. Salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. Apply personally at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office TO-DAY at 3 p.m.
A

WANTED—A qualified and experienced LADY DOCTOR for a Charitable Dispensary for women and children daily from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. near Pydhownie. Apply Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9825

WANTED—A smart SALESMAN for the Boots and Shoes Department of a Swadeshi concern. Apply Box No. 76, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A19012

WANTED—Two GENERAL CLERKS, knowing type, good handwriting, clever in accounts. Good salary to really capable men. Good prospects. See personally immediately THAKURDAS BISHOMIL COMPANY, Hanooman Building, Tamba Wanta, Pydhonie.
A R9838

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ALL ROUND HAND Four Years Hardware experience efficient correspondent, fast typist, seeks SITUATION. Apply Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9848

YOUNG ENERGETIC INDIAN, English qualifications, extensively travelled in Europe, wishes SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENT with gentlemen proceeding abroad, at present employed on personal staff of Ruling Prince in Rajputana. Willing worker and cheerful companion. Correspond Box No. 73, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R9844

DEMOBILIZED INDIAN ARMY OFFICER SEEKS POST as Private Secretary. Honourable testimonials for 7½ years' War Service. ½ good knowledge of Urdu and Persian and an elementary command of Arabic and Turkish. Apply ALI REZA F. J. BRANDON, CAPTAIN, c/o. Postmaster, G. P. O., Bombay.
B R9845

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM and GARAGES at Cambala Hill, opp. Cambala Post Office. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., Babulnath Road.
C R9837

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces, Shops, and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.
C R9851

TO LET for season, a BUNGALOW at old Khandala Road, Lonavala. Apply EBRAM PEERMAHOMED & CO., Chuckla Street.
C R9812

TO LET—Panchgani, AKBAR VILLA, whole or part. Furnished excellent situation. Rare opportunity, moderate rent. Address PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa, Panchgani.
C R9638

TO BE LET—At reduced rents, cottages and bungalows, situated at Murzban Road, Andheri, six minutes walk from the Station. Apply to K.C. MARROTT, 181, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 18948

SHOPS TO LET—At Ramkhavan Junction of Thakurdwar Road, and Fanaswadi, Lane, rent Rs. 50 to 60. See the owner personally on the 2nd floor.
C R9820

TO BE LET—Very cheap, a GODOWN and new built spacious airy double rooms (for Hindus only) at Hathi Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon. Apply or see it 5 to 5 p.m. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
C R9609

TO BE SHORTLY LET at Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, an extensive up-to-date motor showroom with garage and all conveniences for motor trade. Rent moderate. Inspection invited. Enquiries to be made to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18914

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO. on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

TO BE LET—The II, III and IV Storeys, jointly or separately of House No. 402, on Kalbadevi Road, opposite Cotton Patia, with all facilities for Residence as well as for Offices doing Cotton, Seed or any other Business. The Premises are open for Inspection. For rent and terms see personally or write to Mr. S. T. MALVI, C/o. Allen Electric Co., 37, Luhar Chawl, Street, opposite Ashoka Swadeshi Stores or to Seth Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi at Dr. Pai's Bungalow on Hughes Road, opposite Ford Automobiles.
C R9852

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, GODOWNS at Girgaum No. 426. Thakordwar Rd. Electric light and telephone. Rent garage Rs. 40, godowns, small and big, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 400. BUNGALOW for Hindoos at Walkeshwar, 6 Banganga Road, near Government House; including stable or garage. Three floors—together or separate. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. GODOWNS, SHOPS and ROOMS, suitable for Restaurant, Hotel or Club at 190-208, Colaba Causeway (Fire-engine Station Building); ground and upper floors. Rent very reasonable. OFFICES at 17 and 22 Elphinstone Circle, Fort; Ground and upper floors. Electric lift. Rent very reasonable from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750. Call, phone or write DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Telephone No. 20061.
C R9765

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R9824

TO LET for godown purposes, FIRST FLOOR at Two Tanks, Surti Mohola. For particulars apply to Messrs. A. S. NARIELWALA & SONS, 114, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
C R9857

TO LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, single and double ROOMS, near Parel Tram Terminus. Rent Rs. 19 to Rs. 40 per room including electric lights. Apply Box No. 70 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9836

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of "Mahomed Building," facing Excelsior Theatre. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, 173, Jackria Musjid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R9666

TO LET.—March and April, for two months only FURNISHED BUNGLOW, Dhan Villa, Mahableshwar. Apply to Box No. 45, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9751

TO LET for season, BUNGALOW at Convent Street, Poona, No. 1991. Apply EBRAM PEERMAHOMED & CO., Chuckla Street.
C R9813

TO BE LET— Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9769

TO LET in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, SHOPS suitable for dress-makers, motor dealers, provision merchants, bootmakers, etc., etc. Moderate rent, immediate occupation. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18913

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO BE LET—BLOCK; GODOWNS and ROOMS in Gordhan Building, No. 2, near West-End Cinema, Charni Road behind Girgaum Police Court.
C R9850

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

NOVELTY REVOLVING OFFICE AND PIANO STOOLS are just received. Very cheap. Book your orders immediately to avoid disappointment. SCINDHIA TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 631, Bombay.
P R9847

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WANTED—CHAWLS and BUILDINGS for rent collection on very moderate terms and best securities. Write to PANDIT No. 9, First Parsiwada, Post No. 4.
N R9835

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

ONE SAW MILL COMPLETE with Steam Engine and Boiler available FOR SALE Apply for particulars:—OSMAN ABBA, Dhamtari B. N. Railway.
T R9855

FOR SALE—One Secondhand EASTERN 20 cwts. A.C. Goods Lift in working condition. Apply Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R9829

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FOR SALE.—One HOLT 75 H. P. 9 ton CATERPILLAR TRACTOR, suitable for heavy haulage purposes. Just overhauled and in perfect order. Apply HORMUSJI SORABJI AND SONS, 4, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 18981

B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLES, latest Model, Light Weight, 2.3/4 H.P.A.C.U. Rating 3.49 H.P. All Chain Drive, also Twin Cylinder Model E and De Luxe 6 H.P. A. C. U. Rating 7.70 H. P. and B. S. A. Model No. 3A Side Car with Hood and Screen are offered at English prices plus Duty. Expenses. Prices free on request. WELLINGTON CYCLE and MOTOR CO., Oppo. Thomas Cook & Son, Hornby Road, Bombay, East Street, Poona.
JA 18993

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LOST—On Sunday 17th evening, DIAMOND BROOCH near Excelsior Theatre. Finder will be handsomely rewarded Please apply to Box No. 61 Advt. "Bombay Chronicle."
PB R9810

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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M R9822

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

WANTED—INDIAN LADIES, willing to learn Essentials of popular Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Home-remedies, Preventive Medicine, Nursing., First aid, Etcetera. Brilliant Prospects to those with musical knowledge. Tuition and Training Free. Apply to Box No. 71 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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M R9763

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SCIENCE OF THE SEXES Relations of the Sexes. Grace Darling, Matrimonial alliance each one Rupee. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9761

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WANTED—Rs. TWO LAKHS on mortgage of property whose monthly rent is Rs. four thousand. Apply Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9858

WANTED.—An ENTERPRISING PARTNER in a very lucrative lease by a needy lessee. Capital required about Rs. 5,000. Handsome profits expected. Apply DASTUR & Co., Solicitors, Hornby Road.
R 19028

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LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

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Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTT

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CINEMA FILMS are developed, printed, tinted, toned, etc., at our laboratory. PROMPT, EXCELLENT WORK—MODERATE CHARGES. Write to: SHREE KRISHNA FILM CO., Chhotalal Mansion, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, for particulars."
T R9849

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Rs. 1-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Rs. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9216

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA, 4th Floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, requests all those who are manufacturing Indian Made Articles, to communicate to him by sending necessary samples, quotations and detail particulars so that all such articles will be placed at the disposal of various parties, who are applying regarding Indian Manufactured Products from time to time. Only those who are actually manufacturing Indian Made articles may approach.
E R9826

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
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AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasury House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

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"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

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Apply to our Selling Agents

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70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
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Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
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Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
E

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai, E. I. Railway.
T R9803

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C18798

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OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Competent Instructor, Terms monthly payments. Appointment assured when course is completed. Details on application to

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (Bombay) Ltd.,
Yusuf Building, Cr. Churchgate St. and Esplanade, BOMBAY.
C18794

PUBLIC NOTICES.

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TO PIECE-GOODS & YARN MERCHANTS

FRAMJEE SONS & CO.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the Sole Right to the use of trade marks, stamps, tickets, etc., the property of Framjee Sons & Co. Particulars may be ascertained and inspection made at the Office of the Receivers, A.F. FERGUSON & CO., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street.
19010

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF MATCHES.

TO LET

AT TITWALA near Kalyan, big BUILDINGS, suitable for Match Factory with a big Compound. Manager's Bungalow, Store Rooms, Chawls, Wells, Pond, Steam-Engine and Boiler, near Station.

Write or Apply:—
CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN & CO.,
Carnac Bunder, Bombay (3).
R9821

BOOKING OF CHARCOAL TO BYCULLA GOODS DEPOT.

ON and from 1st March, 1924, CHARCOAL tendered for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot must be in bags. Charcoal loose cannot be accepted for despatch to Byculla Goods Depot.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 5/2/1924.
C18832

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS as a standing property, situate in Sheik Memon Street, and belonging to the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

The Secretary, Bombay Bullion Exchange, will receive sealed offers for the demolition and removal of all materials of the Exchange Building in Sheik Memon Street up to 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) on or before the 28th instant.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, etc., apply to the SECRETARY, at the Exchange Building, between office hours.

S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary.
2nd Agiary Lane, 23-2-24.
C19030

FOR SALE.

1 Single Crighton Loose Opener with Porcupine Feed. Year 1897.
1 Single Crighton Loose Opener. Year 1898.
1 Buckley's Patent Automatic Feeder with Lap Machine combined 38" wide. Year 1899.
The above by Taylor Lang and Company.
4 Automatic Feeders (year 1914) by Tweedale and Smalley combined with Lap Machines (year 1898) 38" wide by Howard and Bullough.
7 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1898.
2 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1910.
By Howard and Bullough.
For inspection and further particulars apply Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C18876

SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of Architectural Assistant in the office of the Municipal Architect, Singapore.

Candidates should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or of a similar British or Colonial Body and should be experienced in the design, calculation and construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings. They should be familiar with the L.C.C. regulations on Reinforced Concrete Construction and preferably have had previous Eastern Building Experience.

The person appointed will be engaged upon Buildings for Military occupation and should have a general knowledge of this class of work. The salary will be in accordance with the qualification and experience of the person appointed.

Applications signed up to , will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th February 1924.

By Order,
W. MARSH,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office.
Singapore, Jan. 23rd, 1924.
C18860

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

COMMENCING from MONDAY, 25th February, 1924, the office of the General Manager for India and Ceylon, will be situated at

"Dunlop House,"
Naoroji Fardunji Road,
Apollo Bunder.
Telephone 26557 and 26558.

C19024

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

COMMENCING from 25th February, 1924, Telephone Numbers of the above company will be:

TWO LINES.
26557
26558

These numbers will replace those at present in use viz. 20180 and 24712.

C19025

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES for Shares No. 51461/70 of the Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd., standing in the name of Laxmidas Virjee Thacker have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—LAXMIDAS VIRJEE THACKER,
Address:—Near Market Cutch Mandvi.

R9854

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED on 28th February, 1924, at 4 p.m. for 27 wooden stalls for the new Mutton Market as per sample kept at the Municipal Office.

Tender forms and other particulars can be obtained from the Store-keeper on any working day during office hours.

E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 20th February, 1924.

C19020

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAXMAN PURSHOTTAM JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, late Clerk in the service of Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors, High Court, Bombay, residing at date of death at Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

MORESHWAR RAMCHANDRA JOSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, nephew of the deceased abovenamed, a Clerk in the service of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, High Court, Bombay, residing at Sadashiv Street, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this ninth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

Dated the 11th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C19031

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY YUSUFALLI, FILAALLI ABDULKADAR, AKBARALLY ESUFALLY, ABDULLABHAI MAHOMEDALLY, RAKAIYABAI, widow of Mahomedally Sarafally and JENABAI MAHOMEDALLY, ASMABAI MAHOMEDALLY, MANABAI MAHOMEDALLY and BATOOLBAI MAHOMEDALLY, the last named four being minors by their legal guardian the said Abdullabai Mahomedally of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure of 999 years together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khetwadi Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (463) four hundred and sixty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2127, New No. C/9227, Old Survey No. 842 and New Survey No. 5/7385 and C and Cadestral Survey No. 1164, Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Gulamally Abdul Hussein, on the West by the property of Vinayak N. Vadalkar and others, on the North by the property of Byramji Pallonji, on the South by the Khetwadi Main Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1897 (8) and Street No. 2 G, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1924.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19023

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 3461 of 1924.

DEVEREUX & COY. LTD. ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
LINNELT, Secretary of the Ex Soldiers' Society of India and Burma 2. G. FIELD, 3. H. LAINTON members of the Ex Soldiers' Society of India for self and other members of the Ex Soldiers' Society for India and Burma. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provision of O. 1 R. 8 of the Code of Civil procedure, notice is hereby given that the plaintiff Coy. abovenamed has instituted the above suit on the 4th February, 1924, in this Court against the abovementioned defendants, on behalf of themselves and the other members of the Ex Soldiers' Society for India and Burma praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 469-5-9 being the price with interest of goods sold and delivered to the club from 21st November 1922 to 2nd March 1923.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for MONDAY, the 17th March, 1924.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1924.

N. P. PAVRI,
Registrar.

R9853

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 422 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 29th day of January, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

MEYER NISSIM, Esqr., a Jewish, Inhabitant of Bombay, doing business as Commission Agent, at No. 101, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. .....Plaintiff.

vs.

K. M. COPPER MERCHANTS COMPANY, a firm, formerly trading as "The Copper Merchants Company" Bombay, dealers in Copper Sheets, having their place of business at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the defendants he decreed and ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 6,455-10-8. with further interest on Rs. 6,000 at 6 per cent. from 28th January, 1924, till judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of March 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of February, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 4th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. MULJEE THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To CHUNILAL BALDEODAS,
A partner in the firm of "The Copper Merchants Coy." abovenamed.

C19027

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR FRAMJI WADIA and RUSTOMJI MANEKJI WADIA, Executors of the Will of Manekji Dossabhai Wadia have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known, in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that vacant piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 519 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land belonging to the Vendors known as Modesur Oart and registered along with the rest of the said Modesur Oart in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 273 and 542, New Nos. A.I.A. 3260 and 4423, Old Survey No. 275, New Survey No. 1B over 1439 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the West by the property of Shaikh Esmail Bin Shaik Hussein, on or towards the North by the property of J.M. Fernandes and on or towards the South by the said Lady Jamsedji Road, and which said Modesur Oart is assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4234, 4238, 4240 to 4243, 4245 and 4246, Street Nos. 595, 599 and 601 to 604.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1924.

THAKOREDAS & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

C19006

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration limited to the Trust property standing in the name of GOVINDJI PREMJI late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Merchant. ..... Deceased.

GORDHANDAS PREMJI, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, the Sole Surviving partner in the firm of Govindji Premji, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 12th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C19022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JUEISDICTION.

E. 448 29-1-24.
No. 496 1-2-24.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and two codicils thereto of SHA DIPCHAND NALCHAND, of Nasik, Jain Hindu, landed proprietor. ..... Deceased.

PARSANBAI, widow of the said Sha Dipchand Nalchand, of Nasik, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Executors and Executrix named in the said Will and Codicils, at present temporarily, residing at Champa Gally, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C19019

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. JOANA MARIA DIAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Dadar Kumbharwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 484 square yards or thereabout, being portion of land assessed by the Collector of Bombay under New S. No. 1A/1865 and 4/1865 and 1866, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3329 and others and Street No. 793 and G Ward Nos. 3229 and others, item No. 784 and others, and bounded as following: On or towards the East by the Dadar Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the West by the property of Devaji Hiraji and others, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South the property of L. M. Nunis.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1924.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19026

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHERBANOO GULAMHUSSEIN, wife of Mr. Mahomedaly Kala Jethabhoy has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim to the said property, or whatsoever kind or nature, are therefore hereby required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the purchaser, at their office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed without reference to any interest or claim of which no notice shall have been so received, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land, now forming together one plot, together with the buildings standing thereon, and admeasuring altogether 600 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the West side of Tandel Street, formerly known as Bengalpura or Oomerkhady 2nd Row, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing, along with other land, New Survey No. 3107, and assessed by the Municipality now or formerly under B Ward Nos. 3298 and 3299, Street Nos. 144 to 154, and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Tandel Street, on or towards the West by the Khoja Mahomedan burial ground, on or towards the North by a common sweeper's passage, and beyond that the property of Abdul Gani and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Mulji Rahim.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1924.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

C19021

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."

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Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR.
79 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22.

S S Clan Kenneth, Byrne, Glasgow
S S Assaye, Colegram, Southampton
S S Jeddah, Constantine, Jeddah
S S Morvada, Mills, Karachi
S S China, King, London.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S China, King, Shanghai
S S King Fredrick, Ritch, Hull
S S Dongola, Griffin, Aden
S S Borghild, Lundt, Puri.
S S Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf
Steamer City of Valencia for Antwerp
Steamer Neidenfels for Hamburg
Steamer Jalatarang for Rangoon
Steamer Jeddah for Jeddah

S S Clan Kenneth:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Kenneth, 3284 tons, Captain C E O Bryne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo

S S Jeddah:—The T M Company's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain A Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China, 4173 tons, Captain A M Kng, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 7th instant a general cargo and passengers.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's China mail steamer China 4173 tons, Captain A M King, sailed yesterday from harbour for Shanghai etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain E H Griffin, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (1 p.m.) for London, with homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S King Fredrick:—The T M Company's steamer King Fredrick, 3164 tons, Captain C Ritch, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar, 3381 tons, Captain J F H Park, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, February 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, Kochi N F Graham & Co
2 Mantua 5889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 Artemisia 3699, Karachi 23/2 Graham & Co.
4 Cl. Kenneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
5 Dongola 4742 Aden 3/2 M M and Co.
6 Mundra 4461, N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 1073 K N Co.
8 Jalavihar 3381 N F, N F, S S N Co.
9 King Frederick 3367 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
13 Nile 5260 N Y, 22/2 Volcart Bros.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Maindy Court 2356 N Y N F Graham & Co.
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S Shushtary.
2 Goalpara 3216, N F, N F, M M & Co.
3 Baukura 1905 Persian Gulf, 28/2 M M & Co.
6 Trevanian 2470, Hull 3/3 M M & Co.
7 Moji Maru 2192, Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
9 Lahore, 3143, NF, 29/2, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Neidenfels 3386, Karachi N F, Graham & Co.
14 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 22/2 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bahadur 2936 Cal 24/2 T M and Co.
C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co
F Lingfield 2614 Dunkirk 23/2 T M & Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/2. O. S. Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morae due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 25th February Agent I S N Co.
Domala due about 14th March Agent B I N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catalia due about 24th February, Agent and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 28th February Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 18th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 16th March, Agent K N Co.
Caledonia due about 30th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 6th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Evansville fixed) Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 24th August Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 25th September Agent K N Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 7th March Agent W and A Graham Co.
Crostafels due about 1st March Agent W A Graham Co.
Trifels due about 1st March Agent W & Graham Co.
Liebenfels due about 19th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM

Hoogkerk due about 5th April Agent E Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 26th April Agent D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 25th February Agen E D Sassoon Co.
Sommekdijk due about 15th March Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Sierra Leone due about 26th February Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 3rd March Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 25th February Agent L Y Co.
Gerania due about 18th March Agent L Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March Agent L Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 27th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 28th February Agent B K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.
Bengal Maru due about 4th March Agent Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 19th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 23rd March Agent S Kaisha.
Lima Maru due about 26th March Agent Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 27th March Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 30th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA

Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co
Soudan due about 6th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpur due about 24th March Agent P O S N Co.
Kleiderpore due about 27th March Agent & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Dune Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 22nd March Agent B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 22.

S S Mantua for London—8 bales fox skin for fur Thos Cook & Sons; 300 cwt deer horns Janmohamad Rahimtoola; 8 bales cowhides Janmohamed Rahimtoola; 2 bales goat's skin Janmohamed Rahimtoola; 12 bales woollen carpets A Azizullaoff; 3 bundles fox skin A Azizullaoff; 15 bundles lamb skin A Azizullaoff; 100 bales hemp D M Doongajee; 97 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 3 bundles lamb skin H A Aminoff; 1 bale woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 8 cases bristles Cox's Shipping Agency; 5 boxes dressed bristles Cox's Shipping Agency; 55 bales rajpoor hemp Tayabally Dawoodbhoy; 26 bundles raw cotton sample Langley & Co; 20 bales goat's skin H Rajmohamed Rahamanbho; 2 cases sheep skin H Rajmohamed Rahamanbho; 350 cwt Indian chutney Framjee Navroj; 77 cwt Indian condiments Framjee Navroj.

S S Mantua for Marseilles—1000 cwt Indian teel seed Ralli Bros.

S S Mantua for Middlesbro—250 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Nile for New York—200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Valencia for Antwerp—220 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 220 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co; 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 306 bales cottonfy and waste Khimjee Vishram; 2020 cwt linseed cakes Volkart Bros; 400 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton Bombay Co Ltd; 2000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams B Damjee.

S S City of Valencia for Ghent—330 bales raw co ton G K Kaisha; 550 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 550 bales raw cotton B Cursandas; 660 bales raw cotton T M Raisha; 530 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 25 bales cottonfy Khimjee Vishram.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool—625 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamad; 561 cwt myrabollams G Mawjee; 10000 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co; 128 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 4182 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell; 3000 cwt myrabollams B Damjee & Co.

S S Evanion for Constantinople—30 cwt mendly powder S A Misree.

S S Lingfield for Dunkirk—110 bales new cotton Louis Dreyfus.

S S Lngfield for Leith—7000 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohamad.

S S Maively Court for New York—625 cwt myrabollams V Bhosku; 1 bale woollen sumdas Pohcowall Bros; 10 bales cotton f p F P Campbell; 299 cwt Indian deel seed C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Castle Porziano for Leghorn—25 cwt gum olibanum G Yocoobally.

S S Castle Porziano for Genoa—45 bales cottonfy Indo Japan Cotton Mfg Co; 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Rotterdam—55 bales cottonfy M Chandulal; 1 bale raw cotton Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg—582 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales raw cotton Lukmanjee Ebrahimjee; 660 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 426 cwt groundnut oil cakes expellor Alliance Trading Co.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp—200 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S S Artemessia for Liverpool—50 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Cracovia for Venice—55 bales raw cotton Kilachand Devchand; 1440 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 200 cwt Indian castor seed Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—1485 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton Arjan Khimjee.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg—40 cwt cardamoms C Jivanlal; 1650 cwt groundnut oil cakes Lukmanjee Ebrahimjee.

S S Rio-Cloro for Barcelona—350 bales raw cotton Louis Dreyfus.

S S Mojee Maru for Shanghai—67 bundles bowala wood billets Sorabjte Navrojee; 5000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Mojee Maru for Kobe—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Mojee Maru for Osaka—600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe—2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 175 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales raw cotton Suzuki & Co; 700 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Osaka—50 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Lahore for Yokkaichi—200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Mojee—300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Nagoya—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe—950 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Yokkaichi—200 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 22.

S S Wartenfels from Hamburg Agents W & A Graham—808 bundles tubes; 641 pieces tubes; 102 cases copper wire; 96 cases brass wire; 136 cases brass circles; 100 cases napthalme balls; 515 bales paper; 30 cases paper goods; 200 bundles yellow metal sheets; 420 pieces joists; 60 cases rivets; 1015 cases spirits; 245 wine; 157 packages hurricane lamps; 148 cases iron wars; 100 cases copper sheets; 60 brls acelate of lead; 20 casks acetate of lead; 20 cases acetate of lead; 100 ds sulphate of sodium; 200 casks sulphate of sodium; 545 cases slates; 232 cases nails; 35 bundles nails; 360 bundles steel sheets; 264 ds magnesium chloride; 350 casks lubricating oil; 14 cases chocolate; 12 cases slate pencils; 1121 cases aniline dyes; 319 casks aniline dyes; 230 casks aniline salt; 45 cases perfumes; 38 packages marble; 34 cases German silver sheets; 115 cases enamelled ware; 240 casks chlorate of potash; 280 kegs steel; 50 cases sulphate of iron; 100 bags dextrine; 267 d/baga broken tiles; 34 casks alum of potash; 75 bags epsom salt; 25 bags glauber salt; 60 brls magnesium sulphate; 375 cases beer.

From Bremen—250 cases bear; 180 bundles wire; 50 crs wire; 512 cases slates; 200 bundles rods; 217 bundles plates; 25 bales paper; 130 cases rivets; 550 bundles steel sheets; 50 cases padlocks; 8512 bundles and pieces steel bars; 20 tins ink; 225 bundles copper sheets; 5847 pieces and bundles steel.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

T T RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 5/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 35/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 695.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 765.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 755.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 142.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 167¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.31-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 102.
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.90.
London—Brussels Frcs 119.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin, Marks .....

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet steady market.

	London, Feb. 21.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 15/16 dull
Bar Gold	£ 4-15-0 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16 Quiet

	London, Feb. 21.
Bentes 5%	54
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16
„ „ 2 months hence	33 1/4

Closing Tone of silver:—China sold and India bought Steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	3
Interest, 7 days market loans	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Exchange on London in Paris	102.55
„ „ „ Germany	18500000000.00
„ „ „ „ Italy	100.20
Stockholm	16.47
Christiania	30.64
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.94

Yesterday.

Belgium	123.50
Athens	262.50

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 21.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „ „	4 3/8
Bentes 5 per cent	20 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 21.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	91 +1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/4+3/16
Canada 2 1/2%	56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 5/8—1/8
Demand Bills.	Not received

	London, Feb. 21.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 3/4
5 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 112

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-4-6.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-5.
Bar gold ready Rs. 26-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26-3-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement 26-0-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-9-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81-9-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82-2-0.

London, Feb. 21.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-9.
Silver ready d. 33/7.
Silver forward d. 33-4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady, India bought, China sold.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

China was steady seller.— Except for bear covering there has been little buying. India showed more interest in market at lower levels. Unless China sales continue, Mocattas are of opinion that prices have reached about a low enough level.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 22.

2½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 66-2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84-8.
4 per cent War Loan, Rs. 93.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933, Rs. 96-14.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-13.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102-8.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 102-8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107-12.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101-4.
8 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

To-day Reuter reported a moderate advance of 45 points in New York and a drop of 30 points in Liverpool. The American markets advanced on Commission Houses buying and shorts covering.

Our market yesterday after having opened weak recovered in the evening on news of the settlement of the Dock strike in England but unfortunately American markets have failed to respond to this and there are no signs yet that the decline on the other side is over.

In spite of a moderate rise in New York the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning at Rs. 590 i.e. Re. 1 lower than yesterday's close for F.G. Broach April/May. At the outset prices declined to Rs. 587 1/2 on Jobbers and Commission Houses selling but recovered sharply to Rs. 591 on general buying and profit-taking. Since then prices once again gave way to Rs. 588 on a Marwari Shroff and a Commission House selling, and at 4 p.m. the Marwari Bazar closed at Rs. 589 1/2. At the Cotton Depot, Sewri, the market opened at Rs. 592 1/2 and steadily advanced to Rs. 596 on offices, and Marwari shroffs buying heavily and closed at Rs. 595 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra for March delivery opened to-day at Rs. 565 and after declining by a rupee, the rate steadily went up to Rs. 568 on Commission Houses buying. This price, however, was not maintained, as on a Commission House selling the rate declined to Rs. 565 1/2 and fluctuating within a narrow range the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 566. Fine M.G. Oomra for May delivery after opening at Rs. 572 gave way to Rs. 570 in sympathy with the decline in Broach contract. Around this level, prominent Marwari jobbers bought, with the result that the rate gradually advanced to Rs. 574 but quickly depressed to Rs. 572 on Commission Houses selling and moving within narrow limits the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 572 1/2.

F.G. M.G. Bengal for March and May were respectively quoted at Rs. 517 and Rs. 521.

Our market for Ready cotton yesterday was somewhat good with a moderate enquiry from Exporters.

COTTON DEPOT CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Feb. 22.
Fully Good Broach ..April/May ..	595
Fully Good Bengal ..March ..	523
Fully Good Bengal ..May. ..	528
Fine Oomra .. ..March. ..	571
Fine Oomra .. ..May. ..	578 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	545	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	585	570
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	625	615	600
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	610	600	585
M. G. Broach 2	625	615	605
M. G. Mathia	580	570	555
M. G. Khandesh	585	580	565

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Feb. 22.
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	591
„ „ Bengal March	520
„ „ „ May	524
Fine Oomra March	568
„ „ May	575
F G.M.G. Southerns May/June ..	611

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market, 21st February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Price in L'verpool	Closing Prices	Since Previous Close.
29 60	Mar.	29.80+20	29.73+13	30.05	+45
9.98	May.		30.62+04	30.45	+47
29.10	Jul.			29 61	+51
26.10	Oct.			26.50	+40
25.66	Dec.			26.00	+34

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 30.30 (received mutilated), lowest 29.48; range .82 points. Market improved on Commission Houses buying and covering. Some recent speculative sellers meeting realizing. New Orleans and Wall Street selling on advance.

Another of our New York friends cable us as under:

"Mill and spot-house hedging. Think depression is about over."

Liverpool Market, 21st February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a. m	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.58	Mar.	17.42—16	17.51—07	17.23	—30
17.58	May.	17.42—16	17.47—11	17.28	—30
17.22	Jul.			16.9[illegible]	—30
15.48	Oct.			15.17	—31
15.05	Jan.			1[illegible].73	—32
Egyptian,					
21.00	Mar.			20.65	—35
19.90	Nov.			19.75	—15

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 350,000.

(2) Dockers' strike ended.

(3) Some good class buying by London. Less for sale. Market quiet but steady. Spot sales 5,000.

(4) American cross rate 431¼. March highest 17.52, lowest 17.26, range .26 points.

Alexandria Market, 21st February, 1924.

Previous close, (Mutilated), Delivery March, Opening 41.25 —55 from previous opening.

	Liverpool, Feb 21 Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	350
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	Nil

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot moderate demand		17.83
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		21.60
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. ..	29.75—20
	May ..	30.07—29
	July ..	29.25—25
New Orleans 10 A. M.	Mar. ..	30.10
	May, ..	29.72

	Liverpool Feb, 21. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. .. 17.28—30
	May .. 17.28—30
	July .. 16.92—30
	Oct. .. 15.17—31

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 21.
M. G. Bengal Good,	11.50
„ „ Fully Good	11.90
„ „ Fine ..	12.30
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.45
„ „ „ Fully Good	12.95
„ „ „ Fine ..	13.45
M. G. Broach, Good	14.30
„ „ Fully Good ..	14.70
„ „ Fine ..	15.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.40
„ „ Fully Good ..	11.80
„ „ Fine ..	12.20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 21, To-day's Prices.
February	17.40—.12
March	17.45—.13
April	..
May ..	17.45—.13
June	..
July	17.09—.13
August	16.42—.18
September	..
October	15.32—.16
November	..
December	..
January	..
February	..

Egyptians—March 20.85 May 21.00 July 21.00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Feb. 22, To-day's Prices
February	—
March	17.47+.19
April	—
May	17.53+.25
June	—
July	17.14+.22
August	—
September	—
October	15 37+.20
Novembes	—
December	—
January	14.89+16
February	—
Egyptions,	
March	20.80
May	21.00

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 21. To-day's Price.
February	17.24—28
March	17.28—30
April	17.27—31
May ..	17.28—30
June	17.19—30
July	16.92—30
August	16.30—30
September	15.67—31
October	15.19—31
Novembes	14.87—31
December	14.81—32
January	14.73—32
February ..	14.76—32

Tone:—Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 21. To-day's Price.
February	20.55—35
March]	20.65—35
April	20.72—35
May ..	20.80—35
June	20.87—35
July	20.95—35
August	20.65—35
September	20.35—35
October	20.10—20
Novembes	19.75—15
Decembes	19.55—15
January	19.55—15

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Feb. 21.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	8,000
„ „ t. Continent	12,000
Futures at New York March ..	30.05+45
„ „ „ May.. ..	30.45+47
„ „ „ July ..	29.61+51
„ „ „ Oct. ..	26.48+38
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.40+50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.50+25
Futures „ „ Mar. ..	30.45+50
„ „ „ May ..	30.28
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 3/8
Silver foreign mined	64 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

New York, Feb. 21.

		To-day's Prices,
Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	30.05+45
	May ..	30.45+47
	July ..	29.61+51
	Oct. ..	26.48+38

WHEAT

London, Feb. 20.

Cuban Sugar March, Paid 29/ 1 1/3

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers 44

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M Buyers 43/3

AUSTRALIAN Feb Mach folng .. 46/6

KARACHI BARLEY F/M Paid .. 32

WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C.I.F M/J Buyers .. 45

Tone:— of Wheat fair and dearer Better Trade and fair Offwd

Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo .. lbs 63 1/2

„ April shipment to France paid 42 3

Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe' 64

„ Mars shipment to U. K. paid 44 3

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Official estimate of exportable surplus is 10,000,000 quarters of fine quality.

LONDON, February 21.

Maize Yellow Calcutta 41¼ J.F.

Wheat Cargo No. I. Northern manitoba 47¾ March shipment.

Barely Indian 33¼ February/March.

LIN SEED.

London, Feb. 21.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A /M Sellers. .. .. £ 19 15/16

Slow demand at Steady prices

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net Months Jan./Apr. Done Value 41—9—0 May/Aug. Sellers. 38—9—0

LONDON, February 21.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine £18¼ April/May Buyers. Quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay £11 February/March sellers.

Rather harder to buy.

Castorseed Bombay £24¼ February/March Quoted quiet.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 18/3.

LONDON, February 21.

Cotton Oil Crude Bombay £ 45.

Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £44½.

Rapeseed Tona £19½ February/March Liverpool.

Rapeseed Ferozepore 3 per cent. £18 March/May shipment to Genova.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £19½ shipment by 15th May to Genoa.

Rapessed Katnee Brown £18½ March/April shipment to Hull.

Rape Oil Crushed, Naked, Exmill 40½.

Gingellyseed 15 per cent. £26½ January February.

Poppyseed Bombay 23 January/February.

Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.

Tone of Cottonseed:—Small business.

Tone of Linseed oil:—Easier.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	32/9
July Sellers	27/3
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi .. July Sept. Sellers	26/7

Tone— Fimer tone With a little more enquiry

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

With large arrivals both from Java and Europe and further expected has made dealers rather nervous and are anxious sellers, and consequently prices for ready sugars have been reduced by 6 annas per cwt. all round. Advices from all markets were quiet and there was a drop of 3d. to 6d. in all forward positions. Near positions February-March White Javas was done at 32s. 5d. to 32s. 2d. and Beet was offered at 31s. 8d., with no buyers. New crop was done for June at 28s. 6d. to 28s. 2d. and July 27s. 3d. to 26s. 10d. and July-September 26s. 6d. to 26s. Free Bombay Harbour. The feeling is quiet and buyers have withdrawn. Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported quieter with no buyers. Java reports a quiet market with small business doing. London also report an easier market, while America is steady after the decline. On the whole the market is not likely to go up for the present, but we expect a decline.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 28 equal to 32s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 80,000 bags.

T. M. O. February-March 32s. 1d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. June-July 27s. 3d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July-September 26s. F. B. Harbour.

Beet ready Rs. 27-14 equal to 31s. 9d. F. B. Harbour, stocks 25,000 bags.

Beet January-February 31s. 6d. F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Dogra with 70,000 bags Java Sugar.

S. S. Cracovia with 14,000 bags Beet Sugar.

S. S. Arministan with 10,000 bags Mauritius Sugar.

Feb. 22. 5-30 p.m.

The market opened the same, as yesterday evening remaining in active till 2 p.m. The last three hours have been very busy and sharply advancing in forward positions. A large amount of business has been done in New Crop July/September by offices. Good business has been done in all forward positions. The advance of the day saw a rise of 4 to 5d. per cwt. in forward positions. As elsewhere anticipated by us this morning there has been a very good demand for spot sugar, as shown by 8,000 bags as to-days offtake for local consumptions.

Our Java Agents' cables to-day run as follows:

Market firm with upward tendency 22½ gilds. per Picol ex-warehouse. Good demand Outside firmer."

The following are the evening qotations ruling the bazar.

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 28/3 per cwt.

February sh 32/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

March sh. 32/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

June sh. 28/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

June/July sh. 27/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

July sh. 27 per cwt. F.B.H.

July/August/September sh. 26/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 28 per cwt.

January/February sh. 31/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone of the market very active and firm.

METALS.

	London, Feb. 21.
English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 68 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 63 5/8
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	„ 31 1/2
Corrugated sheets	279 1/4
TIN BLOCK	279 1/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 21.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar/Apr. 12

Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. 13 3/4

Tone:—Steadier and only moderate business.

IMPERIAL BRNK OF INDIA,

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

The Imperial Bank of India report for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1923 states:—

The half-year opened with a 4 per cent. Bank rate and money easy. Dullness of trade characterised the period up to the 15th November when the seasonal demand for the finance of the cotton crop set in, and the Bank rate was raised to 5 per cent. From then onwards money rapidly become scarce and the Bank rate was raised to 6 per cent. on the 20th November, and 7 per cent. on the 20th December, when it was found necessary to borrow 4 crores from the Paper Currency Reserve against Trade Bills in order to strengthen our Cash resources. This was subsequently increased to 8 crores on the 28th December.

The average Bank rate for the half-year was 4.5 per cent.

The Net Profits of the Bank for the half-year amounted to Rs. 49,13,332-1-1, which with Rs. 19,07,825-9-8 brought forward from the half-year ended 30th June, 1923, made total of Rs. 68,21,157-10-9.

This sum the Governors of the Bank disposed of as follows:—

1. In payment of a Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax Rs. 45,00,000; 2. Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,00,000; 3. Transferred to Pension Funds Rs. 3,00,000; 4. Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account of the current half-year Rs. 10,21,157-10-9: Total Rs. 68,21,157-10-9.

Since the publication of the Report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1923, seven new Branches have been opened, viz., Gorakhpur, Hathras, Jaipur, Viramgaum, Yeotmal, Ambala (Cantonment) and Peshawar City. The Simla Town Office was closed on 22nd December, 1923.

During the half-year Sir Robert Aitken resigned the Bank's service and Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell was appointed Managing Governor in his stead.

London, Feb. 21.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£	128,100,000	no change
Public Deposits	£	15,500,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Other „	£	107,900,000	Inc. £ 3,100,000
Govt. Securities	£	45,000,000	nc. £ 200,000
Other „	£	73,400,000	Inc. £ 4,000,000
Notes and Gold	£	23,100,000	Inc. £ 500,000

The Bank Reserve is 18.7 % of the Liabilities

TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for:—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb 21, 1924.

Cotton	29836	Bales.
Wheat	11177	Cwts.
Linseed	3041	„
Rape, etc.,	9290	„
Gingellyseed	4550	„
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	2894	„
Castorseed	1587	„
Rice	634	„
Myrabollams	8240	„
Cottonseed	28195	„
Mowras ed	Nil	
Gram	4966	„
Juwar	1434	„
Masur	nil	„
Barley	nil	„
Bajri	2080	„
Coal	1506	Tons

THE COTTON CROP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The final general memorandum on the cotton crop of 1923/4 deferring to the entire area now reported is 22,941,000 acres or five per cent above the revised figure of the last year. The total estimated yield is 5,042,000 bales which is one per cent below the revised final estimate of the yield for the last year. Of the total yield Oomras represent 52 per cent, Bengal Sind 17 per cent. Dholleras 6, American 5, Broach and Ooumpta Dharwars 4 each, and Tinnevellays Westerns and Northerns 3 each.

GROUNDNUT CROP FORECAST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The final memorandum of the groundnut crop of 1923-24 showed an area of 2731000 acres as compared with 2633000 acres last year or an increase of four per cent. The total yield is estimated at 1078000 tons as against 1236000 tons last year or a decrease of thirteen per cent.

GOVT OF INDIA'S CASH BALANCE.

(In thousands of rupees.)

In District Treasuries—3,22,49, 31st October, 1923; 3,10,20, 30th November, 1923; 3,11,95, 31st December, 1923; 3,16,72, 31st January, 1924.

With the Imperial Bank of India—7,71,89, 31st October, 1923; 8,45,33, 30th November, 1923; 8,52,09, 31st December, 1923; 16,99,24, 31st January, 1924.

Total—10,94,38, 31st October, 1923; 11,55,53, 30th November, 1923; 11,64,04, 31st December, 1923; 20,15,96, 31st January, 1924.

LONDON, February 21.

In Calcutta Bristles Auctions out of 381 case csatalogued for sale, 363 were disposed. Further advance was registered in most sizes, approximate prices being for 4½ inches to 5½ inches of white ranged between 16 to 27 shillings for pound. Black qualities were 15/6 to 17/9 per pound.

(For other Commercial see page 12.)

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX"

THE BOMBAY HANDICAP.—1¼ Miles.
RISEN AGAIN 1
BOSCOMBE 2
LOVE GLASS 3

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
DANZIG 1
LOMOND HILLS 2
BELLE SYME 3

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Div. I.—5 Furlongs.
ISLAND LORD 1
DELUVIAN 2
GOLD REEF 3

THE SWINDON PLATE. Div. II. 5 Furlongs,
NUN'S VEIL 1
BOOK LORE 2
BLADE OF WHEAT 3

THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
KASER GIRL 1
WOOD HARMONY 2

THE MELTON PLATE. Div. I.—6 Furlongs. 41 yards.
SOME SURPRISE 1
ZAITOON 2
HISHAN 3

THE MELTON PLATE. Div. II.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.
SAGAB 1
FANNER 2
ANZAN 3

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. I.—1 Mile.
SAHOO 1
ARABISTAN 2
WILLIAM TELL 3

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. II.—1 Mile.
BRAZEE 1
BULOOB 2
NICHOLAS 3

THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. III.—1 Mile.
FAITHFUL 1
OFFICER .....
REX 3

TENNIS IN BOMBAY,

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

CHUNILAL WINS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yesterday evening the Queen's Road Courts were packed with eager spectators who turned out to see the final match of the Men's Singles. They were perhaps disappointed at the poor fight put up by Wagle against Chunilal. It must however be remembered that Wagle has played many more matches during the last few days than any other player in the tournament and evidently the strain was telling upon him. Being sure of a defeat at the hands of Chunilal, he did not care how he was beaten and consequently conserved his stamina and energy for the Mixed Doubles contest which followed soon after Chunilal practically had it all his own way with the whole game and ran through two sets with the greatest ease. Although there is a marked similarity in the score of the final match of this year and last year, Rangarao made Okamoto go all the way for every point while Wagle yesterday practically surrendered without a good fight. There was however hardly any doubt about the result of the encounter between Wagle and Chunilal and that the latter thoroughly deserved the victory will be admitted by all.

BHAGWAT AND RAJA IYER BEATEN.

Both Bhagwat and Raja Iyer were off colour when they tried their strength with the Hosie-Naoroji combination. As it is, Naoroji is decidedly the best doubles player in the tournament and yesterday he was in excellent form. Though Hosie was inclined to be a little erratic at times, on the whole he gave very good support to his partner. Raja Iyer led the service and captured the first game when it had nearly slipped out of his hands and Naoroji easily drew level with his top-spin service. The next seven games went to the servery without much contest and the score stood at 5—4 in favour of the Hindu pair. They however failed to snatch the next game out of Naoroji's hands, Bhagwat attempted to take the lead again but Naoroji was wide awake. He took matters into his own hands and pulled the set out of the fire. The second set was an exact replica of the first. In the tenth game the Hindu pair had a great chance of annexing the set, Naoroji having lost the first two point of his service. But the former threw it away in their over anxiety to score. Another blunder they committed was that they resorted to lobbing when the breeze was against them. The result was that Naoroji smashed the ball beyond their reach every time. Everybody was out to execute a finished stroke and therefore few rallies were seen during the encounter.

Naoroji and Hosie meet Wagle and Rajaram in the final match this evening when they are sure to give good run for the championship.

MRS. ROW AND WAGLE ENTER FINAL.

Mrs. Row and Wagle found little difficulty in disposing off Mrs. Naoroji and Wadia. While Mrs. Naoroji played a steady game, all throughout, her partner was out for. At times Wadia executed some pretty strokes but more often than not his flashly drives either found the net or went miles wide. He has a good service which accounted for some of the games in their favour. Wagle played up to expectation and Mrs. Row gave him ample support. The game itself warrants little description as these occurred few remarkable incidents. The final match between Mrs. Row and Wagle v. Miss Tata and Naoroji this evening should be the best Mixed Doubles game in the tournament.

Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Wagle beat Pitt 6—1, 3—6, 7—5.

FINAL.

Chunilal beat Wagle 6—0, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.

Hosie and Naoroji beat Bhagwat and Raja Iyer 7—5, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—SEMI-FINALS.

Mrs. Row and Wagle beat Mrs. Naoroji and Wadia 6—3, 6—4.

TO-DAY AT 4-0 P. M.

Final of Men's Doubles followed by final Ladies Singles followed by Mixed Doubles final.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

EMB. STAFF (2) BEAT PAREL SP. CLUB (0)

The second division fixture between the Parel Sporting Club and the Embarkation Staff on the Cooperage yesterday evening resulted in a win for the latter by two goals to nil. Except for individual efforts scientific hockey was at a discount. From the bully-off the Embarkation attacked but Jacob and Richards were not easy to beat. For the most part of the initial period mid-field play was the order the Staff forwards getting away several times only to be sent back. The second half brought better play and both sets of forwards made an attempt at combination. The Parel defence was seriously tested at this stage and the Staff centreforward McNulty was shot the first goal. The Parel forwwards invaded the Staff are a now but always seemed to hesitate in the striking area or be pulled up for lying off side. The Staff defence survived the attack of the Parel boy till the last minute, McCormick being very successful with his spoiling tactics. The Parel defence again succumbed to the continued attack of the Staff quintette and McNulty's slow shot were through the Parel goalie's legs. This finished the Parel forwards who seemed to lose heart and from now till the final whistle no concerted attack was made by them.

The teams were:—

Staff:—Bellamy; Capt. Smith and McCormick; Williams, L. C. Smith, and Currie; A. Williams, Hammond, McNulty, Butler and Brooks.

Parel:—Julius; Jacob and Richards; Pontes, Joseph and Albert; Lewis, Godinho, Sydney, Samuel and Victor.

Referees:—Messrs. Bhattacharjee and Another.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Lusitanian 'B' v. Emb. Staff (on the Hindu Gymkhana ground) at 5-30).

Govt. Telegraph v. Bombay Battalion (Cooperage 4-30).

C. H. School v. B. B. R. F. A. (Cooperage 5-30).

"Sunstar"

DEAD CERTS 4 WINS

Jovial, Owen Roe, Maudil, Baktavar, sure race Acquilegia.

ONE HORSE A RACE

56 WINS AT BOMBAY.

Wins at 234, 187, 137, 106, 94/8, 91 and some 8 to 59.

If tired of losing or getting hot winners call at Orient Hotel and you will get

4 BIG WINNERS.

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BOMBAY RACES, 5TH DAY.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

RACING EXPERT fulfilled his promise to his CLIENTS by giving them in sequence and straight out the WINNERS of the MANSFIELD PLATE, TURF CLUB CUP, ECLIPSE STAKES and BYCULLA CLUB CUP. Also the WINNERS of the MORLAND and TOWN GATES, in addition to a WIN DOUBLE and a WIN TREBLE.

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TODAY

'TELLY' ASSURES HIS CLIENTS AN EXCELLENT SET OF CARDS WITH GOOD ODDS DONT FAIL TO TAKE BOTH HIS CARDS FROM

TARAPOREVALA

190 HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

NO EXPECTED IMPROVEMENT YET.

WARNING TO UP-COUNTRY VISITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, February 22.

Mahatma Gandhi's health is not improving as rapidly as was expected. The wound is not completely healed as yet and his low vitality and bloodlessness do not help speedy cure. He passed a comparatively restless night. He has no fever, however. Col. Maddock removed one more unobserved stitch this morning. There is, however, no cause for anxiety.

Lala Lajpatrai arrived here last night. He intends to stay here for one week with a view to the exchange of views. Interviewed, Lala Lajpatrai observed that the conversations and discussion would go on at intervals as Mahatmaji was weak; on behalf of Mahatmaji he, however, requires the up-country visitors not to come to Poona to see him unless they are specially called by Mahatmaji himself.

RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN.

GRANT FOR SALVATION ARMY.

CORPORATION SANCTIONS RS. 10,000.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. There was a sort of a 'comedy of errors' owing to the late arrival of Mr. Mody. The Corporation, seeing that he was not coming, proceeded to elect Dr. Viegas to the chair, but Mr. Mody stepped into the hall when Dr. Viegas was preparing himself to occupy the presidential chair and quietly took his seat.

The Corporation agreed to lend the services of Mr. R. P. Masani to the Government for assisting the proposed Strike Committee. They also granted a sum of Rs. 10,000, with a recurring grant of Rs. 2,500, to the Salvation Army's Rescue Home for women.

The Commissioner asked for, and obtained priority to discuss a letter from Government asking for the services of Mr. R. P. Masani, the Deputy Commissioner, to sit on the Strike Committee which they were going to appoint.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the services of Mr. Masani be lent to Government in order that he might be one of the members of the Strike Committee.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconding said a Committee of that nature should be an independent body and when men like Mr. Masani were sitting on it he had no doubt its decision would be acceptable to both the parties.

The proposition was adopted after some discussion.

GRANT TO SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME.

Mrs. E. C. Hodgkinson asked for, and obtained priority to consider the following letter from the Commissioner:

"I forward herewith for the information and orders of the Corporation a copy of the letter addressed to me by the Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army, asking for a building grant of Rs. 25,000 from the Corporation towards the building of the new Rescue Home which the Salvation Army proposes to establish at Matunga within the City limits. It is to be noted that the Home will be open to all classes irrespective of nationality, caste or creed. The object is a most laudable one, and it would be permissible for the Corporation to make a grant-in-aid under the Municipal Act. The only precedent which I can discover for the grant of a contribution towards building expenses is that dealt with in the Corporation Resolution of 9th February 1920 which sanctioned an initial grant of Rs. 15,000 to the Society for the Protection of Children. In the present case, in view of the need for economy, I suggest that the Corporation sanction an initial grant of Rs. 10,000 and also promise to support the Home by a yearly contribution of Rs. 2,500 so long as it is conducted in a manner held to be satisfactory by the Corporation and on such other terms as may be subsequently arranged."

Mrs. Hodgkinson in moving that the letter be approved and adopted said the new Act providing for the protection of those poor creatures—many of them were children—would soon come into force. It was imperative that a refuge should be provided for the large number of inmates that would be rescued and received. The Corporation would not regret if they granted a large sum of Rs. 25,000, such as was applied for. The Army had asked them to assist its crusade against what was now the worst and the darkest blot on the fair name of their city. It was a matter of vital concern to them all, and the Army had already demonstrated what it could do in the direction of rescue work. In India there were many happy wives now who, but for the Army, would have been doomed to a life of utter degradation and an early death. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, the Government and the public had helped the institution, and she asked the Corporation to respond to the appeal.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconding said the idea of a rescue home originated after legislation was passed by the Government to deal with the prostitution evil. The rescue home was wanted for those women who were taken out of the brothels. Were they going to leave them to die in the streets, give them shelter somewhere? It was a shame and a disgrace that they should have 59,000 prostitutes in the city, most of whom were in the brothels against their wish, and brought there perhaps by their husbands or some blackguards. The Salvation Army by taing up the work was conferring a great favour on them and they must all admire the noble work of the Army. He was unable to find shelter for a woman who had written to him for help, and a home for these women was absolutely necessary.

PLEA FOR REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved that the matter be referred to a committee. He said he was rather in favour of granting a large sum like Rs. 25,000 but he wanted the question to be considered by a committee.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconding said they must be very careful in granting sums to an association which had got anything to do with religion,—they were not concerned which religion it was. They should have nothing to do with any religion in such matters, he said.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey said without knowing more about the association they should not grant the sum. The Army was there for propagating Christianity, and they should not encourage it. He knew of a case where a girl was taken away from her parents by the Army and when she was induced by her parents to return to them the Army had filed a criminal complaint against them. He said they should not give any grant to any religion.

"PROCEEDING THE WRONG WAY."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla paid a tribute to the work of the Army, but they were asking for retrenchment all round and if they gave away a sum like that to one institution, other institutions in the city might also be asking for their help. He thought the question should be discussed throughly in a committee, although he thought that the women should rather be proselytised than be allowed to go without any help.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri said the Army was flourishing because of their ignorance and poverty. It was a religious body and if they helped it to-day other bodies like the Sangathan Movement might ask for their help.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved that the letter be recorded. He said they were not there for Charity, as their income was limited. He did not think they could grant the sum under any power vested in them. He rather wished that the legislature should abolish an institution like prostitution, than that they should have rescue homes for the victims. The Army was in India for conversion, as its very name signified it. If they wanted to abolish prostitution by legislature, then he could understand their attitude. It was the duty of the Government rather than of the Corporation to come to the help of such an institution.

A QUESTION OF HUMAN SYMPATHY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said it was merely a question of humanity, and where it was concerned they were above all regulations and rules. Even if it were against all rules, they must make the grant. He wanted to import into the discussion a larger spirit and he regretted that all their sympathy had ended in nothing. The matter should be decided on its own merits and not side-tracked, and by referring it to a committee they would only side-track it. He would tell them that he would rather that some women were rescued and helped by the Army than that they should die in the streets. A few months ago a Bhatia woman came to him from Lahore half-mad with grief and he was unable to find any home for her, and the only people who came to his help were the Police Commissioner and the Salvation Army. He thought if he moved a rider that there should be two representatives of the Corporation on the board of management of the home, he hoped it would be acceptable to them and remove any objection. He moved a rider accordingly.

Mrs. Hodgkinson accepted it.

Messrs. Pai and Winterbotham further supported and the original proposition with Mr. Tairsee's rider was passed by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

"DISORDERLY" CONDUCT.

VIGILANCE OF BOMBAY POLICE.

HOW AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE WAS DELAYED.

A Reuter wireless message giving the news that the Independent Labour Party had asked the British Government to call a conference of representatives of all parties in India should have been published in our Thursday's edition. The reason it did not reach the "Chronicle" office in time to go to Press is attributable to a smart capture made by the city police.

A messenger from Reuter's office who set out to deliver this important item of news to our office was seized as he emerged from Reuter's office at 1-55 a.m. on Thursday by two watchful policemen, who evidently regarded his movements with the gravest suspicion. On being challenged, the messenger evinced signs of anxiety to proceed at once to his destination. This attitude condemned him. Although a neighbouring chowkidar and a comrade from Reuter's office identified the messenger and endeavoured to explain the urgency of his errand to the police, th latter were not to be robbed of their prize. Protesting in vain, the messenger was marched off to the Esplanade Police station. Thence, after some delay, the messenger, owing to his passionate persistence, was allowed to do his duty and marched (under an adequate escort) to the "Chronicle" office, where the message in question was delivered 50 minutes after the time it was issued from Reuter's office, and too late for publication.

The messenger was then marched back to the Esplanade Police Station and considered a sufficiently dangerous character to warrant detention.

After a night's lodging at Government's expense, the "miscreant" was brought before the Honorary Presidency Magistrate and fined eight annas all the money he had in his possession.

The charge framed against the messenger was "Disorderly Conduct".

MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Press Association of India a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. to urge removal of restrictions against Mr. B. G. Horniman's return to India. Mr. H. P. Mody will preside.

MESSAGE FROM MR. ANDREWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Could you very kindly allow me once more to raise my voice, along with that of others, in urging that the grave injustice which was done both by Mr. B. G. Horniman's deportation, and by the subsequent refusal of his passport after the war, should be cancelled and a new era of freedom and friendship should begin. It is time that all those old bad things done in the past, under stress of passion and excitement and fear, should be obliterated from men's mind and the present flow of kindliness and friendly feeling, which has been so marked since the auspicious occasion of Mahatma Ghandi's release, should have its full current in the hearts of the people. Year after year, again and again, both in private conversation and through the Press, I have urged the removal of this grave injustices. Now at last it would appear as if a better time had nearly come and brighter day was dawning.—Yours etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

KAIRA AND THE DISTRICT COURT AT NADIAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos the Editorial published in your esteemed journal yesterday on the decision of the authorities for the location of a District Court for the Kaira District at Nadiad instead of at Kaira, the Head Quarters of the District, I respectfully submit that the time has now come for consideration by the Bombay Legislative Council of the larger question of the transfer of the Head Quarters of the District from Kaira to Nadiad which is interlinked with the present question of location of the District Court at Nadiad. In fact, it is the impending transfer of the Head Quarters that is attracting matters, for with the removal of the Head Quarters not only would the people of Kaira be deprived of the various conveniences hitherto enjoyed by them but also the people would necessarily have to bear an enormous expenditure which should preclude any Government having regard for national economy, from adopting such a course. Apart from the sentimental aspect of the question, to which the historic importance of Kaira is entitled to there are practical difficulties in the way and some new ones are bound to be experienced before the Head Quarters are located at Nadiad.

The question of acquisition of adequate and suitable lands at Nadiad necessary for providing various offices of the Head Quarters and the Officers Bunglows including the Police lines is not easy of accomplishment from financial point of view. With the growing industry and the consequential overcrowding of the population in Nadiad, without adequate water supply and sanitary arrangements, the centralisation of the Head Quarters at Nadiad would not appear as a sound proposition from a Climative point of view. It is not absolutely necessary that the Head Quarters of the District should be where the Trade of the District is. If that were so, it should, logically be required to be shifted with every industrial move from one centre to another. In fact, the scheme for a change of the Head Quarters has hitherto been turned down as Utopian.

Kaira, on the otherhand, is not devoid of the other facilities required of the seat of a District. It has got commodious and spacious buildings which would bring in little money to Government after the shifting of the Head Quarters. The District Court can very well be accommodated in the existing buildings which are in good order, for some time to come till the Government are relieved of the present financial stringency. This would save expenditure at a time when money is badly needed; while the location of a District Court at Nadiad would cost a few lacs of rupees and the transfer of the Head Quarters would involve an expenditure of no less than 30 to 40 lacs of rupees and the public should not be surprised if the actual figures go much in excess of this sum. Surely, such a course cannot be in the best interests of the public.

What little inconvenience from which the people of Kaira suffers and which is often brought forward as an argument in favour of Nadiad, viz. the absence of a Railway Station at Kaira, can well be remedied to the prosperity and well being of the people of Gujerat, by connecting Kaira with the main B.B. & C.I. Railway line by providing a gentle curve of 4 or 5 miles between Nadiad and Mehmedabad, and it will be in furtherance of the policy of the Government to introduce Railway facilities with a view to promote industry and trade in Kaira. Time alone would prove that it was never too soon to make an honest effort in this direction. The cost of this extension, which may be calculated at about 8 lacs will be recovered within a short period of time and would ultimately prove to be a profitable concern. Indeed the presence of a Railway connection at Kaira would permanently end the whole cause of complaint.

Thus on the ultimate decision of the location of the District Court at Nadiad, which question is now before the Local Council, rests the fate and well being of Kaira. Kaira is the centre of the District and close to it are Talukas densely populated yielding a very good revenue to Government. The question does not admit of consideration in parts. The question requires to be thrashed out as a whole or not at all; or in the alternative the question of location of the District Court at Nadiad should be definitely dropped pending decisions on these two matters, which are at present under consideration by the Government of Bombay, after a close study of the position of Kaira as an administrative centre, which would be facilitated to a very large extent by His Excellency the Governor, who has already shown practical proofs of his desire to read the mind of his people with a view to remove their difficulties, personally visiting the places. For the present much would depend upon the degree of popularity with which this question is received by the Council. Would it therefore be too much to appeal through your columns to the members of the Legislative Council to pay their best attentiion to this question and thus save the public from enormous expenditure and the people of Kaira from a state of utter helplessness and earn their gratitude?

—Yours, etc.

C. M. PARIKH.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

LATE MR. MANSUKHLAL MEHTA.

CONDOLENCE MEETING ON MONDAY.

A condolence meeting of the Kathiawad citizens in Bombay and all other citizens sympathizing with the movement for the purpose of giving public expression to the sorrow felt by all Kathiawad at the premature death of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta the pioneer of political progress of Kathiawad, on Monday the 25th February 1924 at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Mr. K. Natranjan will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. M. R. Jayakar J. K. Mehta, P.L. Chudgar, Oza, Nensy and others.

On the termination of the above meeting another meeting will be held at the same place, to protest against the bill introduced by Sir Charles Innes in the Legislative Assembly designed to empower Government to levy land customs on goods imported from or exported to native states. All Kathiawad is and others interested in these matters are invited to attend.

His Excellency Lord Lytton left Calcutta on Thursday on visit to Jalpaiguri.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SUNDAY, February 24.

Public Meeting under the auspices of the Press Association of India in connection with Mr. Horniman's deportation, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GODINHO LOUIS, M.D., D.P.H., late Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality died last night. Funeral leaves his residence to-day Ripon Road for Haines Road Cemetery at 4-30 p.m. Relations and friends will please accept this only intimation.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The schools of the Gokhale Education Society were closed on Thursday as a mark of respect at the memory of Shet Hansraj P. Thackersey who was a great patron and a Trustee of the Society.

"THE ESSENTIALS OF BUSINESS."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. Mohanlal Tannon, Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce will deliver a public lecture on "The Essentials of Business" at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road to-day (Saturday) the 23rd instant at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.).

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the Weekly Vedanta Class in the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). Both the classes are open to the public.

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

A Marathi Class in Economics conducted under the auspices of the Servants of India Society will meet, as usual to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m., at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Bombay. B.A. will be in charge. Mr. C. S. Deole is open to all.

ANTI-AID AND NURSING

FREE CLASS IN FIRST AID. will hold his next class in his Bazar-gate Street Dispensary on Sunday the 24th instant at 8-30 p.m. The subject will be "The treatment of Poison cases" and drowning, suffocation and shock.

MEETING.

A CONVERSATIONAL MEETING of the Monthly Conversational Meeting will be held on Sunday the 24th at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. A. V. Muzumdar, B.Sc. will read a paper on "Is Universal Brotherhood a Utopian Dream?"

"INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION ABROAD."

Under the auspices of the Central Cooperative Institute, Bombay Branch, Mr. S. G. Almoula, Industrial Organiser, will deliver the 1st lecture of his series on "Industrial Cooperation Abroad" to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the office of the Bombay Branch of the Central Cooperative Institute, Topiwala Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

WELCOME TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the various Volunteer Corps to be present at the Alexandra Docks, No. 18 Shed to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 a.m. to welcome Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her arrival (by s. s. Karagola) from Africa. The public are requested to muster strong at the Alexandra Docks.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when Mr. H. N. Motiwala will deliver the second lecture of the series on the subject of "Swadeshi Dharma." All women are cordially invited to attend.

GANDHI MONTH.

KHADI PROPAGANDA.

The Bombay Provincial Khadi Board hereby informs the public that arrangements have now been made to stock genuine Khaddar at very moderate prices in the offices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort and all the District Congress Committees.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee makes the following call for volunteers for Khadi work:—

The Bombay Provincial Khadi Board has started in cooperation with a number of local Khadi workers, an intensive Khadi hawking propaganda to be carried on throughout the Gandhi Month. This work requires a large number of volunteers. Those ladies and gentlemen who are willing to hawk regularly are earnestly requested to communicate at once with the secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committees stating their address and the time suitable to them.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZARS.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazars at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) from 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies only, and from 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission free. All are welcome.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. at the New Rangari Chawls, Khar Road, Bandra, when Mr. Wamanrao Mukadam M.L.C. from the Panchmahals and Prof. Swaminarayan M.L.C. Ahmedabad will address the meeting on "The Programme before the country."

DADAR DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Two vacancies of representatives from the above Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have to be filled up. Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invited from members and will be accepted till Wednesday the 27th instant up to 6 p. m. (S.T.). Election will take place on Sunday the 2nd March 1924 between hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.).

AN URGENT MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m in the Congress Office.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The annual competition in extempore speaking, will take place in the hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face to-day (Saturday) at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Hatim Budruddin Tyabji M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law presiding. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji Cup and the three following prizes will be awarded to successful competitors in order of merit. (1) Mr. Karmallybhoy Ebrahim J.P.—1st prize Rs. 50 (in books). (2) Mr. Mohomedbhoy Hajeebhoy J.P.—2nd prize Rs. 25 (in books). (3) Mr. Mohomedbhoy R. Sayani—3rd prize Rs. 15 (in books). The competition is open to all "A" and "B" Class members.

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FOR
Mr. Horniman.
A Public Meeting
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
WILL BE HELD AT
MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL
ON
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1924,
AT 5-30 P.M. (S. T.)
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 23, 1924

THE LABOUR CRISIS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary, which we publish elsewhere, naming the personnel of the Committee which is "to inquire into the dispute between the cotton mill-owners and workers," and its terms of reference, comes as a disappointment to those who hoped that Government would for once have taken up its right position of Protector of the Poor. It is enough to say that there is a representative of the millowners on the Committee but no representative of the mill-hands; and that it is laid down in the terms of reference that it "shall not make any award or make any recommendations for action but shall merely record findings of facts." We do not say that there is no use in such an inquiry by such a Committee; on the contrary it strikes us as so obviously useful that it is difficult for us to understand how Government can have waited until now to institute it; but we do say that it is unsuited to the present crisis, which calls not for an academic committee of inquiry, an amicable affair between Government and the Capitalists, but either for an impartial tribunal or for a Conference of Government with mill-workers and mill-owners with the clear object of settling the dispute now raging.

Yesterday evening some leaders who were interviewed by our representative denounced the appointment of the present committee as "a distinctly retrograde step." We do not consider it a step at all, but a bit of shuffling which will leave things as they are. The men are to be congratulated on the sensible and moderate language of their speeches at yesterday's mass meeting in strong contrast with the speeches which we used to hear in former days from certain of those "self-appointed leaders" whom the workers now repudiate as outsiders. We are glad that a deputation of the workers themselves has asked for an audience of the Governor, for they alone can truly state their point of view. They are men with their due share of wit and strength of will, not senseless cattle as the capitalists represent them; and their lot in life has been so pitiable as to entitle them to the special protection of the Government for they have no other protector. It is not a question of actual loss to the mill-owners, we believe, but a question of maintaining a certain rate of profit for themselves at the expense of the workers in the industry, whom it is customary now in civilized countries to regard as if not partners in, at any rate parties to, the industry entitled to their due share of consideration in all its vicissitudes. Labour has not yet reached that human status in Bombay, and that is why we say that it deserves *protection* by the Government. Even the present committee, if it calls for evidence, can learn some very interesting facts concerning the Bombay mill industry. Mr. W. T. Halai, for example, could throw light upon some pages of its secret history. We say again that Indian Labour needs *protection*. And to whom can it look for protection except to Government? To whom but the National Congress?

There was a passage in the speech of the chairman of yesterday's meeting which ought to rouse the conscience of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to a sense of duty towards the strikers in their time of need. He spoke of Associations in the city which came to the mill-workers in their time of comparative prosperity for money, but are ignoring them to-day. Their profession of faith, in Mahatma Gandhi's doctrine of non-violence publicly made at yesterday's meeting, and so splendidly supported by their conduct of the present strike, constitutes an appeal which cannot be resisted in this Gandhi month. Let the Provincial Congress Committee take the lead, and let every District Congress Committee take its share of the relief work. Thus two lakhs of genuine Congress members will be added to the list.

ONE MORE VICTIM.

Only the other day we drew the attention—not for the first time, but possibly for the hundredth time—of the responsible authorities in this country and in our own Presidency in particular, to the urgent need of radically reforming the existing prison system, which is a disgrace to the British Raj, which prides itself upon its humanity and enlightenment. When we wrote upon the subject on Monday last we did not suspect that fresh evidence of the cruelty of the system would be forthcoming before the week was out. But the following telegram sent by our Belgaum correspondent, and published by us two days ago must have come as a shock to our readers:

"Belgaum, Feb. 19.—Sjt. Dattopant Majli, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour and fine for disobeying the gagging order under section 144 at Dharwar in November last was released on Sunday evening over two months before the due date from the Bijapur jail apparently on the ground of ill-health. Sjts. Kowjalgi, Gangadharrai Deshpande and others attended at the jail gates to receive him, when they found him completely collapsed in mind and body. It is feared even lunacy may develop. Being too weak for removal to Belgaum, he continues there a few days for rest."

Mr. Majli is a well-known and leading non-co-operator of Belgaum and when we saw him in this office shortly before his re-entry into jail, he was hale and hearty. Though not exactly robust, he was quite healthy. Jail life was no new thing to him. He had recently returned from Yeravda Jail after a confinement of nine months, strong in body and mind. What had happened in the jail that within less than four months he should have become a complete wreck in body and mind? It is for Government to make a searching inquiry into his case and bring to book the persons responsible for wrecking the life of Mr. Majli. It would be idle to pretend that mere imprisonment has unnerved him and made him an imbecile. It must be the jail treatment meted out to him that has made him a wreck physically and mentality. It is a revelation of how things are going on in our jails despite the "many reforms" detailed by Sir Maurice Hayward in the Legislative Council. When was Mr. Majli's condition brought to the notice of Government? What work was given to him in jail? Was he kept all along in solitary confinement? Were his relatives notified of his mental deterioration? Was independent medical assistance allowed? Who is responsible for the bungling? We cannot imagine it to have been a case of sudden collapse. Apparently the deterioration must have been going on for a long time and if it is a case of criminal neglect and wanton cruelty we hope Sir Leslie Wilson knows how to deal with it. Here was a man of unimpeachable character and unbending will, a thorough and trained non-cooperator, quite healthy. What made him a helpless wreck? We again ask the responsible authorities to go thoroughloy into the case. We trust also that the Government of Bombay will materially alter its attitude towards political offenders. Sir Maurice Hayward quite recently had yet to learn what a political prisoner means. We trust he will now realise what a political prisoner means and what he has to undergo. Sir Maurice told us that a special division had been created for political prisoners. But he forgot to add that prisoners were placed in this division on the recommendation of the magistrates. And the magistrates have nullified the good intentions of Government by invariably giving rigorous imprisonment to political offenders, thus disqualifying them for any special treatment. It would be wise for Government to introduce the Churchill rule of 1910 enabling the privileges of the first division to be extended to prisoners of the second and third divisions who have been convicted of offences not involving any moral turpitude. It is eminently desirable that constituted as the magistracy in India is at present it should not be left to its sweet will to place a prisoner in a particular class. That privilege Government should exercise themselves in a humane manner. In jail, solitary confinement has been the invariable fate of all political prisoners. Hard manual labour, uncongenial and unsuitable surroundings and mental starvation are responsible for cases like that of Mr. Majli. Weekly medical reports of every political prisoner ought to be called for by Government. Political prisoners should be placed in the first division and labour suited to their former occupation should be given to them and they should not be kept in solitary confinement. They should have their own warders. As a rule, political prisoners have been the best behaved of all prisoners. It is a great pity that Government do not realise the moral worth of these prisoners, and that it gives them pumping and grinding work which literally grinds them. The Bombay Legislative Council which happens to be sitting at present ought to devote some of its attention to the subject of political prisoners in general and to the case of Mr. Majli in particular.

Notes of the Day.

"For Europeans Only."

We hope when the Educational Grants come to be voted by the Local Legislative Council, some member, not necessarily Swarajist, interested in educational matters, will try to obtain from the Ministry of Education a satisfactory explanation of the reservation of the present vacancy in the post of Principal of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, for Europeans only. As we stated a few weeks ago, the post was recently advertised in England and when an Indian, who is a distinguished graduate of one of the English Universities, asked for information about the vacancy, he received an intimation from the Board of Education, Whitehall, to the effect that "the Government of Bombay have decided that the person recruited for this post must be a European." In the ordinary course of things, no one would have expected an Indian Minister of Education to have been so far lost to his sense of patriotism as to debar his own countryman, of howsoever distinguished attainments, from aspiring to the post of a mere principal of a Government high school. But we live and learn. The local Ministry of Education, if it did really inspire the Board of Education in England, might at least let the Indian tax-payers of this Presidency know the reasons for the reservation of the post for Europeans and the implied slight to Indians.

Failure of Diarchy.

The Bengal Government has sustained one more defeat, in connection with the motion urging the amendment of the Devolution Rule 6 under the Government of India Act so as to enable the Governor to declare all provincial subjects to be transferred save Land Revenue, Administration of European and Anglo-Indian Education and Local Fund Audit. The change is necessitated by the obvious unworkability of the present diarchical system of Government. Though the Ministers in more than one province have complained that the adrainistration of the departments in their charge has become extremely irksome owing to the diarchical system, the official hierarchy continues to tell the world that everything is going on smoothly and splendidly and that the Reforms are a great success. The Hon. Mr. Stephenson, spokesman of the Government, opposed the motion on the ground that the statutory period of ten years for the first stage of the Reforms had not been completed by the Council. Evidently this official does not know or rather pretends not to know that the Government of India have already declared their readiness to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act. Mr. Stephenson does not need to be told that the Act, even as it stands at present, does not debar the Governor-General-in-Council from modifying the Devolution Rules in the manner suggested by Dr. Bannerjee. The Act does not itself classify the provincial subjects into so many reserved and so many transferred subjects. Full discretion is vested in the Governor-General-in-Council to transfer whatever subjects he likes to the Ministers. Hence, Mr. Stephenson's ground of objection has no meaning. Having no proper defence to make, Mr. Stephenson proceeded to conjure up the dire calamities which would result by a further transfer of subjects to popular control. He said that if the suggestion of Dr. Bannerjee was carried out, "it would place power in the hands of an oligarchy or in the hands of autocracy." But may one ask this official if we have not at present an oligarchy, if not autocracy, installed in power in Bengal, that we should be afraid of a new one being set up?

Pathan Terrorism.

But for the scare headlines about the "Pathan Menace" in the daily press, the Police Commissioner seems to think in his letter to the Corporation, there would have been no such thing in the city as Pathan terrorism and he is of the opinion that the exaggerated reports in the Press are responsible for the "nerves" from which people are suffering. In support of his theory he quotes statistics and says that there has been no increase at all in the Pathan crime in the city; on the other hand, there was some diminution in crime in 1923, as against the previous year. But the Police Commissioner himself admits that while their share of crime in the city should have been 104 and 79 respectively according to their population for 1922 and 1923, they actually committed as many as 253 and 215 offences. That in itself proves that the Pathan population is a "menace" to the city of Bombay, and no amount of assurance from the Police Commissioner will remove the apprehensions from the minds of the public. The Commissioner himself will admit that not all the crimes committed by these men are detected, or even reported to the Police. The Police can have no idea of the insidious oppression of these men in those parts of the city where the poorer classes live, and as money-lenders they show themselves at their worst. Granting arms licenses to peaceful citizens is an effective method of putting down this terrorism, but the Police fight shy of such a measure. While these men possess all sorts of arms from a bowie knife to a six-chambered revolver, it is the ordinary citizen who has to go without any protection to himself except what the Police can render him, and that is not much. To the same cause must be attributed the backwardness of people to give evidence against these men in the Police Courts.

Abuse of Privilege.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

Last year the Bombay Legislative Council passed a Resolution in respect of Superintendent Carter on the motion of Mr. J. B. Petit, whose speech on the motion was objected to by Mr. Carter. He could, however, not take any proceedings because Mr. Petit was protected by the Council Privilege. At the instance of Sir Maurice Hayward, Superintendent Carter demanded that Mr. Petit should repeat his statement in the Press. That action of Mr. Carter was again taken up in the Council when the Secretary to the Government of Bombay said that if Mr. Carter or Dr. Nunan were an Irishman, he would have pulled the nose of Mr. Petit over this "abuse of privilege." Now speaking on the Resolution of Mr. Patel about Mr. Horniman, Sir Malcolm Hailey indulged in objectionable allegations against Mr. Horniman. Apparently he was so easy with his tongue, because he has the double privilege of being a member of the Legislature and a member of the Government of India. Is this not an abuse of privilege? And what is Mr. Horniman's remedy against Sir Malcolm Hailey?

Is he really free?

Mr. Lele continues:—

On behalf of the Government of India, Sir Malcolm said that the Government of Bombay were the authorities on the spot and if they held that owing to changed circumstances now or hereafter it would be safe to allow Mr. Horniman back in Bombay, the Government of India would be guided by that opinion and would advise the Secretary of State accordingly. Now we have learnt to expect from Sir Leslie Wilson nothing less than justice, if and when his hands are really free. But are they really free in the case of Mr. Horniman? Nothing could be more calculated to tie the hands of a Governor who has been less than three months in Bombay than a deliberate expression of opinion in the popular House of the Central Legislature by the Government of India that they think the return of Mr. Horniman to India is still dangerous. Such a pronouncement practically takes away Sir Leslie Wilson's initiative. We do think Sir Leslie Wilson has a will of his own and the courage of his convictions. But even with these valuable mental assets, have the Government of India not put a very heavy handicap on him?

ISLAMIA COLLEGE
(BY A HINDU)

His Excelency Sir Leslie Wilson will soon have laid the foundation Stone of the Islamia College at Andheri. An announcement in the "Chronicle" of 21st February says that the P.W.D. is busy trimming up the road from the Jogeshwari to the site of the projected College and let us hope, the road will hereafter remain always trim and repaired, in honour of a College which, after a prolonged and animated controversy, is at last going to materialise. Even the "Chronicle" of 21st February has a letter questioning the advisability of such a College but it may be hoped it will be the last. The present writer is a Hindu and, as such, has absolutely nothing to do with the controversy.

But he holds and has been holding that an independent College at Andheri is desirable. The majority of the opponents have urged that it would be desirable to found scholarships and to build a hostel for the benefit of Muslim students. Good Hostels for students are certainly wanted in Bombay and intelligent students of every community must be enabled to pursue their educational courses in spite of lack of means by the award of scholarships. The question for consideration by a dispassionate observer is as to which is the more necessary and more useful *under the conditions* obtaining to-day. To the present writer the answer seems to be "An independent College outside the Island of Bombay." Let me explain.

OUT OF BOMBAY.

There are three Colleges giving education in "Arts and Science" in the city of Bombay in the Southern Division. Two of these Colleges are in the busiest localities with very little open space. Even the air the students have to breathe is stuffy. There is very little room for expansion. Playgrounds are extremely limited. Hostel accommodation very meagre. The third College, viz., the Wilson College, suffers from all these defects with the exception of one viz. that it is situated on the Chowpatty sea face and the students are able to get free air and can, if they can bear the sun, stroll in the breeze of noon which is particularly cool. With this exception, all three Colleges suffer from the above-mentioned disabilities. The city atmosphere is anything but congenial to the growth of real culture—either Eastern or Western. The students have to stay in all sorts of localities, surrounded by all sorts of people, have to take food in crowded stuffy inns, food of any quality that is supplied by the adventurous and unscrupulous keepers of eating houses, who make it their business to see that the boarders lose their appetite. The establishment of these three "Arts Colleges" in the city of Bombay may be justifiable, in so far that they were founded at a time when education was looked upon only as a pecuniary proposition. It is desirable that students should not have to live for education in such unfavourable conditions. The only way is to establish Colleges outside the island of Bombay. Once you go *out of Bombay*, it is immaterial whether you choose Santa Cruz or Andheri, so long as you choose a wide airy and healthy site. Such an attempt ought to have been made ten years ago. To-day it is all the more necessary because of the expansion of Bombay into the suburbs. Students staying on the B.B. & C.I. line (local portion) have daily to travel up and down with all the risks of an overcrowded train service. What was only desirable ten years ago has become necessary to-day, because students staying in the suburbs must be provided with facilities of University Education in the suburbs and are numerous enough for the normal requirements of a College and more.

MORE COLLEGES.

The number of students on the rolls of the Arts Colleges in Bombay, in particular the two private Colleges, is simply us

(Continued on page 13.)

SERIOUS CLASH AT JAITO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S ORDER TO FIRE.

14 KILLED: 34 WOUNDED: 100 ARRESTED.

DR. KITCHLEW AND GIDWANI IN CUSTODY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 22.

The following press communique has been issued:—

The recent order issued by the Administrator of Nabha State regarding the conditions of admission to the Gurdwara at Jaito has been disregarded by the Akalis in spite of frequent intimations and a Jatha of 500 left Bargari in Faridkot State shortly after noon yesterday and advanced on Jaito screened by a body of some 6,000 other Akalis who moved on six hundred yards in front in great depth armed with Lathis, chavis, spears and firearms. The Administrator with five State officials advanced about a hundred yards to meet the Akalis, gave them full warning and called on them to halt and explained that, if they did not comply with the order, he would be compelled to open fire. This warning was utterly disregarded by the Akalis who hotly pursued the Administrator and his party.

At this point a Nabha villager received a wound from a bullet fired by the Akalis. The Administrator gave the order to fire three rounds buck shot at the leaders who were within a few yards. The line of Akalis then swerved to their right where a platoon of Nabha Infantry was in position. The order to fire three rounds of controlled fire with service ammunition was given by the Administrator. The Akalis and the Jatha then made for a small outlying Gurdwara called Tibi Sahib and one squadron of cavalry moved over to try and head them off. The Akalis at this moment increased their fire and delivered a determined attack led by a mounted ARali who gave orders in English to his comrades to charge. Fire from ten dismounted cavalry checked the Akalis but the Jatha advanced under Tibi Sahib whilst about two thousand Akalis swarmed into the Tibi Sahib Gurdwara. The remainder were already moving off and the party of 2,000 gradually broke up leaving only about 100 who are now under arrest at Jaito.

Medical assistance was promptly rendered to the wounded. After the firing, Dr. Kitchlew and Professor Gidwani arrived on the scene in a motor car and were taken into custody. The total casualties so far ascertained are fourteen dead and thirty-four wounded. The Jatha itself was not fired on and no member of it was injured. Great care was taken not to interfere with the Granth Sahib which has been deposited with due respect in the Dharmashala.

A Special enquiry by a Magistrate has been ordered.

POINCARE TO STAY.

GOVT'S VICTORY IN THE SENATE

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris.—The Senate to-day in the course of the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill by 150 votes to 134 rejected the proposal to revert the system of single member constituencies. M. Poincare earlier in the debate made the question one of confidence and denied that his attitude was a pretex for laying down his office.

The Chamber to-day, by 365 votes to 118 adopted articles thirty-six of the Finance Bill abolishing match monopoly. This was the most hotly contested article of the Bill after the articles one and three. The Government made it a vote of confidence.

As a result of to-day's divisions, M. Poincare is practically assured of the retention of the Premiership at least until after the elections. Government's victory in the Senate is attributed to a large number of abstainers who were hostile on the immediate issue but unwilling to create ministerial crisis in the present international juncture.

M. Jeanney, President of the Electoral Commission in the course of the debate in the Senate bitterly complained that M. Poincare was placing the Senate on an unworthy position compelling the House to vote on a measure with which two-thirds of the members disagreed.—Reuter.

GERMAN CAPITAL EXPERT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Paris.—The "New York Herald" Paris Edition understands that the second committee of experts of which Mr. Reginald Mckenna is the chairman unanimously estimates the amount of the German capital exported since the war at two thousand million dollars or the double Mr. Mckenna's previous estimate.—Reuter.

GERMAN CAPITAL ABROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Paris.—The Second Committee of experts has reached the estimate of amount of German capital sent abroad and will now determine the means of repatriating it.—Reuter.

WIRE FOR AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPHS.

ORDER PLACED IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, February. 21.

The Australian High Commissioner has placed orders in England for a quarter million sterling worth of copper wire for the Commonwealth telegraphs notwithstanding the fact that wire is obtainable in the Continent several thousands sterling cheaper.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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FIRST CRITICAL DIVISION.

GOVT. SAVED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The result of last night's division in the House of Commons, which was the first critical division since the Labour Party came into office, was greeted with the cries of "Saved by Tories! Baldwin the Socialist! The New Coalition!" A huge muster of Conservatives responded to the special Whip and voted with the Government. The minority consisted entirely of the Liberals and one Labour member and an Independent, Mr. Scrymgeorg. Mr. MacDonald's explanation placated the earlier anger of his followers with the result that they eventually vote almost solidly against the motion though there were abstentionists including at least two Clydeside Labour members. Fifty liberals abstained and twenty voted for the Government.—Reuter

(Messages on the subject appear on page 11).

SUIT AGAINST BOMBAY GOVT.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY AKED TO PROVIDE RS. 25,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, February 22.

The Managing Committee of the Karachi Municipality have recommended the Corporation to provide in the budget estimates the sum of rupees twenty-five thousand to take legal steps against the Government of Bombay in connection with the plot of land measuring 127,000 yards, land comprised in artillery maidan. At a special general meeting to be convened on 10th March, the President will explain to the Corporation what efforts he has taken during the last two years to negotiate with the Government and to arrange matters amicably. The subject involves not only the matter of 127,000 yards of land but a great principle whih the City of Karachi must uphold and the President feels that before his term of office expires at the end of April he ought to explain the whole position to the Corporation and to the public of Karachi generally.

THE WADHWAN EXCOMMUNICATION SETTLED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, February 22.

It is reported from Wadhwan that Sultanali Sulemanjee the ex-M.L.C. and the President of the Godhra Municipality who was excommunicated some days ago and who had approached His Holiness, the Sardar Synda Taher Saifudin Saheb at Wadhwan, has been pardoned by His Holiness as he has begged pardon of Abdulquader Bhaisheb. the repreentative of His Holiness whom he is alleged to have insulted.

LEE COMMISSION.

DELHI SITTING CONCLUDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 22.

The Public Services Commission concluded its labours to-day in the Imperial City after examining Major-General R. C. Mac-Watt, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Major-General O. L. Robinson, Director. Medical Services in India and Mr. N. Annandale, Director, Zoological Survey of India.

FUTURE OF INDIA.

LORD OLIVIER SYMPATHETIC.

FAVOURABLE TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE?

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Rumours are current in the press that Lord Olivier is sympathetic to a Round Table Conference with referrence to the future of India and that such a conference is being summoned. It is authoritatively pointed out, however, that rumours are inconsistent with Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech which accurately represented the position, having full authority of the Imperial Government.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S POLICY TOWARDS INDIA.

"D. T." ON NEED FOR FIRMNESS.

LONDON, February 22.

The idea that India is ripe for experiment in full self-Government is not seriously held in any responsible quarter in Britain, says the "Daily Telegraph," discussing the situation. The paper adds the only policy with regard to India which can assure success is to blend conciliatoriness wiht firmness, but in proportions showing firmness as the predominant ingredient. If we showed ourselves unable to carry it out we might as well leave India to herself plunging her in anarchy and ruin and covering ourselves with undying shame, adds the "Telegraph."—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA TOO.

ORDERS FOR RY. MATERIAL PLACED IN GERMANY.

LONDON, February 22.

It is most regrettable from the point of view of British trade and employment, says the "Times" Trade Supplement, that large South African orders for Railway material have been placed in Germany, following the award of the contract of five locomotives for India to a Hanover firm, and capture by France and Czechoslovakia of contracts for boiler tubes to India. Yet the country which jealously clings to the policy of free imports, or which refuses to give preference to the products of oversea empire and protection to her own manufacturers. cannot logically complain if the Dominions and India choose to buy from the cheapest markets. If the lost orders serve to call attention to the desirability of introducing a little more spirit of reciprocity in the Imperial trade policy, some good may ultimately result from the present evil.—Reuter.

OPIUM FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

MAXIMUM QUANTITY PER HEAD.

LONDON, February. 21.

Geneva.—The Health Committee of th League of Nations has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the estimate of 600 milligrammes of raw opium per head adopted by the mixed sub-committee on opium considerably exceeds the medical and scientific requirements and should be reduced to 450 milligrammes as the maximum is only applicable to countries with highly developed system of medical aid.—Reuter.

"LUSITANIA" ECHO.

57 AMERICANS RECEIVE AWARD OF MILLION DOLLARS.

LONDON, February 22.

Washington—Fifty-seven Americans receive approximately a million dollars under the first group awards arising from the sinking of "Lusitania."—Reuter.

BENGAL D. P. I. DROWNED IN THE HUGLI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, February 22.

Dr. T. O. D. Dunn, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, was drowned in the river Hughli yesterday afternoon while returning to Naihati after inspecting the schools in Chinsura. The accident took place at about 4-30 p.m. Dr. Dunn was seated in a chair on the hatch of the boat conversing with his clerk and it is stated that owing to the sudden motion of the boat he fell with the chair into the river and sank immediately. A vigorous search was made by the boatmen but the body has not yet been recovered.

The Clyde crushed sugar market to-day advanced in prices of all classes of sugar by three pense to sixpence per hundredweight.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' STRIKE.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

GOVT. CONGRATULATED

LEAFIELD, Feb. 22.

The news of the agreement reached in the early hours of this morning between the representatives of the employers and the men for the settlement of the dock strike has been received with general satisfaction. The agreement has still to be endorsed by the conference of dockers' delegates which will meet at the Labour Ministry to-night and it is hoped and expected that it will be accepted though it is evident that a certain amount of opposition will be encountered. The influence of Mr. Bevin the dockers's leader, is very considerable and will weigh heavily at the conference in favour of the settlement. The terms of the agreements is understood to be that the two shillings increase of the daily wage demanded by the dockers will be granted but in two instalments. One shilling will be paid immediately and the second shilling as from the beginning of June. Furthermore, an inquiry is to be made into the question how dock labour can be relieved of its casual nature which makes the dockers' livelihood so precarious. This question is quite as important to the dockers as the wage question.

TRIBUTE TO LABOUR MINISTER.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier in expressing the hope that the dispute would be finally settled to-night paid a tribute to the great skill and patience with which Mr. Shaw, the Labour Minister, had handled the matter.

The newspapers in their comments this evening congratulate the Government on the promptitude and firmness with which it has acted.

The "Evening News" which has been a strong critic of the new Labour Government says "It seems clear that the quick settlement was due in no small measure to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government to investigate the causes of the strike. Where the nation is affected it is above all things necessary that the disputants should be asked to lay all their demands on the table in full view of the public. That being accomplished, we may generally rely on justice being done and reason prevailing." It may be added that the Court of Inquiry adjourned indefinitely to-day in expectation of a settlement of the strike.—B. O. W.

PREMIER PAYS TRIBUTE TO MR. SHAW

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Mr. MacDonald in the Commons to-day paid a tribute to Mr. Shaw's skill and patience. He hoped that the dispute would be finally settled to-night to permit resumption of work to-morrow.—Reuter.

DOCKERS' CONFERENCE ADJOURNED

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The dockers' delegates conference to consider whether to endorse the provisional terms of the settlement has adjourned after a long sitting until to-morrow, no decision having been taken. It is understood that the port areas are sharply divided.—Reuter.

"KAISER-I HIND" AND DOCKERS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Extraordinary scenes occurred at Tilbury this morning when strikers picket held up 16 motor lorries containing mails for the P. & O. Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind" sailing today for India and Australia. Despite the offer of Police protection the drivers declined to proceed.—Reuter.

ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Dockers' conference after a further long sitting has decided to recommend the acceptance of terms and has adjourned till Monday. The delegates meanwhile are proceeding to their districts to submit the whole position to men and will return with mandate to decide the issue.—Reuter.

SETTLEMENT OUT-LOOK UNFAVOURABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The outlook is more unfavourable for endorsement of the strike settlement in view of the fact that the dockers of Manchester, Salford and Newcastle have instructed their delegates to accept nothing less than immediate two shillings advance and decasualisation.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

LONDON, February 22.

Disappointment is expressed at the delay of peace in the docks. It is understood that strong opposition was manifested at last evening's Conference by men's delegates to the proposal to split the two shillings advance. It is stated that only Southampton and Hull were prepared to consider the offer while the others demanded full two shillings immediately. Mr. Bevin is appealing to the men to suspend judgment and explains that the published draft agreement does not convey all the implications involved therein. Meanwhile, the strike continues pending the agreement.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MILL CRISIS.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

"DISTINCTLY RETROGRADE STEP."

MASS MEETING OF OPERATIVES

SELF-STYLED LEADERS DENOUNCED.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued late on Friday evening, announces the personnel of "the Committee to inquire into the dispute between the cotton mill-owners and workers." Sir Norman Macleod is the Chairman of the Committee and the other members are Mr. R. P. Masani, Deputy Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, a prominent mill-owner, and Mr. W. J. Herridge of the Bombay Labour Office (Secretary). The workers have not been given any representation, and the terms of reference to the Committee are entirely one-sided and unsatisfactory. In view of the resolution passed at a mass meeting of the workers, the appointment of a Committee for a purpose, which cannot be said to be at issue, and with no power of making an award or even recommendations to be acted upon by Government, and only to record a finding of facts, seems to be an ill-advised move on the part of the Government, and as has already been averred in these columns, the step is not likely to enhance the reputation of the Government for statesmanship. Some of the leaders of the men, who were interviewed, unhesitatingly condemned the action of the Government. They regard it as a distinctly retrograde step. They believe that Government has heedlessly played into the hands of the mill-owners. Unless matters are set right before it is too late, by appointing on the Committee representatives of the workers and also changing the terms of reference to specific issues which have been raised, the men seem to think that they have no alternative but to boycott the Committee and stiffen the attitude of the workers by advising them not to accept any decision which may be arrived at 'ex parte'.

OPERATIVES MASS MET ING

"SELF-STYLED" LEADERS CONDEMNED.

Under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, a mass meeting of the mill-operatives was held on Friday at 4 p.m. in Dr. Kunthe's compound. Mr. Dattaram Bhatvadekar, one of the mill-workers, presided. There were about ten thousand workers. After the notice convening the meeting was read, Mr. Bhatvadekar made a speech in which he reviewed the present situation and condemned the activities of the Strike Settlement Committee.

Mr. Bhatvadekar, after thanking them for asking him to preside, said that the meeting had been convened by the workers themselves. The meeting was being held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal. This Association had been started only in December last and had at present 900 members on its rolls. The object of the Association was to safeguard the interests of its members in all possible ways. He noted with satisfaction that during the present crisis, the Association had succeeded largely in exercising its beneficent influence on members and non-members and by its perseverance, had contributed towards the phenomenally peaceful conditions that existed, notwithstanding the protracted strain on the workers. And if the men continued to behave as peacefully as they had done hitherto, he felt confident that before long they would succeed in achieving their object, and obtain the bonus. The bonus was not a matter of grace on the part of the mill-owners, but it was their just and inherent right. (Applause.) It was because of this conviction that nearly two lakhs of workers had downed tools and decided to face suffering and starvation. He was confident that the workers would stand firm by their determination and not resume work until the mill-owners agered to give them the bonus. (There were cries from all sides and some men cried that they were ready to lay down their lives for what they regarded as a just cause.)

Mr. Bhatvadekar, proceeding, said that the question of getting the bonus was in their own hands. It was an unparalleled event in the history of industrial disputes that a crisis of the present magnitude had been free from violent disturbance. There had been no prosecutions against the workers and the whole outside world admired their self-control and discipline. Public sympathy had been with them in this their clean fight. While the men were thus fighting their own battle, some outsiders had been making a fuss and trying to compromise without regard to the feelings of the workers. He hoped that the meeting would show by its conduct that outsiders, no matter what their motives, had no right to interfere or dictate to the men as to what they should do. These outsiders did not know their difficulties and unless the men ventilated their own grievances, no one would care to realise what the troubles of the workers really were. Well-to-do people could not appreciate the hardships of the labourers and they could not therefore be in a position to advance the true interests of the workers. Their self-styled leaders, continued Mr. Bhatvadekar, had not cared to find out the view-point of the workers. Nor did those leaders ever care to take with them any of the workers who possessed the confidence of their fellow-men. They were amazed to learn from the newspaper press that people who were not mill-workers and had nothing to do with them had been posing as their leaders and approached the Governor and the mill-owners in connection with the termination of the deadlock. He regretted that the so-called leaders had not even cared to consult the workers about what they had to say concerning their interests. It was in the fitness of things that the workers should be left free to deal with the owners and settle their differences in the interests of both. If H. E. the Governor really wanted to know what the workers had to say, it was no good his seeing the outsiders, but he should send for the true representatives of the men and hear what they had to say. The present self-stttyled leaders did not possess the confidence of the workers. (Applause.)

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI.

There were a few leaders like Mahatma Gandhi (cheers) who had taken up the cause of workers, but owing to more important national work, Mahatmaji had not been able to devote his time to leading the labourers. The mill-workers, said Mr. Bhatvadekar, had imbibed the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and strictly adhered to non-violence. It was a matter of regret that in these days of high prices, the present so-called leaders had not cared to show the men any way out of their difficulties. The men had been forced to the conclusion that the self-styled leaders were not fit to interfere in their affairs. Some of these "leaders" had gratuitously told them that the present was not the opportune time for a strike, and that in view of the fact that the strike had lasted more than a month, the question of bonus would be of no material consequence to them. The answer of the men to such ill-considered advice was that they had not forgotten the old days when they had gone on strike for more than two months to secure their bonus and other allowances. They could not therefore understand why they should now be advised to abandon their just claim and go back to work unconditionally. The men knew that the position of the mill-owners was thoroughly weak and the latter were bound to come to terms with the workers before long. He therefore ventured to advise the *nam-ke-waste* leaders to refrain from further meddling in the affairs of the workers.

Proceeding, he asked whether the workers were to understand that there were no disinterested persons to take up their cause. The men were grateful to "The Bombay Chronicle" for espousing their cause, but what were other associations and agencies doing to help the cause of the men. Some of the associations went to them whenever money had to be collected, but they had shown no disposition to help the men in their distress. The men were thankful to H. E. the Governor for his sympathy, and the speaker was glad to say that even the police had a good word for the workers.

Before concluding, Mr. Bhatvadekar reiterated, amid cheers, the determination of the men never to resume work until the bonus was paid. The bonus was theirs by right and they also had a right to claim their wages for the strike days, and their claim was reinforced by the fact that the mill-owners had committed *zoolum* on the workers by the lock-out. He appealed to the meeting to pass the resolutions unanimously and authorise the Chairman to arrange for a deputation to wait on H. E. the Governor and also on the mill-owners.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

1. This meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, reiterates its emphatic determination not to resume work, unless and until their demand for the bonus for the year 1923 is conceded in full, feeling assured that the bonus is their lawful due, and in view of the fact that the workers were forced to declare a strike for the enforcement of the said bonus, this meeting resolves that the workers shall be paid their wages for the period of the strike and the lock-out.

This meeting notes that the Government

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

SWARAJIST DENUNCIATION.

On Friday the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced with interpellations and a pretty good list. Questions and answers was gone through. The questions included many items of interest, viz.:—Facilities to Hindu and Mahomedan prisoners for religious observances, Indianisation of medical service, release of Mahatma Gandhi, superseded municipalities, and magisterial strictures against police in Courts etc. There were also a series of questions in regard to Bhagur.

Discussion on budget estimates for 1924-1925 was then resumed. The Hon. President at the outset intimated the Hon. members to remember that it was the last day for budget discussion and to confine their speeches within a time limit already allotted so as to make room for other members also to speak. The speeches of officials on the Government bench were extremely inaudible to the press table and the Hon. Finance member, Mr. P. R. Cadell was not followed at all.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, (Bombay City South) sympathised with the ministers who were on the horns of a dilemma, for they had to please two masters, viz:—The Government and the people. He extended his sympathy on behalf of his party to the Ministers and said he did not consider the budget as satisfacory at all. He urged the Government to emulate the Baroda Government, in regard to medical relief, who had in every district taluka, a hospital and in every taluka town a dispensary.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussein, (Minister, Local Self-Government) then said out of the five crores of rupees the revenue, half the amount was spent on nation-building departments. The speaker was not heard at the press table.

Mr. M. D. Karki (Kanara District) said Government should remember that Forest Department was also for the benefit of the agriculturists as well as the Government but the policy of the Government was such that the forest area which was 3,800 square miles in 1890 was now reduced to only 182 square miles. All this time he said, the ryots were subjected to persecutions and prosecutions at the hands of the Government. There were 60 wild elephants in the Kanara forest but so far no measures were taken to expel them.

EDUCATION GRANTS.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister, of Education) said although Government were passing through financial exigencies which was prevailing all over the world, they were increasing the educational grants year by year. When, however, better times come, he assured the House that Government would not be behind in giving liberal grants for education and particularly, primary education in regard to compulsory primary education he said that Government had to consult the local boards and municipalities and he was glad to be able to say that several local boards and municipalities had come forward to expend one-third of the amount for the purpose. The delay in introducing compulsory primary education was due to framing of the rules which were being prepared and revised in consultation with the district authorities. He denied that Government were not sympathetic towards the question of Mahomedan education. Referring to the medical relief, he said, Government were hampered at present for want of sufficient accommodation. Besides, the medical men did not like to practise in small towns. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay had submitted a scheme to Government to meet the demands of the rural areas, and if the experiment proved successful, its benefit would be extended to the increased areas. As to the question of starting of Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries the whole question of those two systems of medecine was under the consideration of a Committee appointed by the Madras Government and the Bombay Government was waiting for its report to see what action it could take in the matter.

Mr. W. S. Mukadam, (Panch Mahals) characterised the budget as nasty and mischievous and as a member of the Swaraj Party he did not forget to admire the ability intelligence and cunning exhibited by the Hon. Finance Member. The members of the Swaraj Party, though they might be new recruits, would not swallow his pill, in any case. Peace, justice and protection of the people was all a tall talk. The fact was that there was no justice, peace and protection in British rule and cited the case of Borsad. The harassed and troubled people, when they went to the officials for redress were referred to the Home Rulers to go for protection. Mr. Mukadam averred that Home Rulers were ready to protect them if they were allowed also to collect taxes and assessments.

ALLOTMENT OF RECLAIMED AREA.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) said Government were going to reclaim 1145 acres out of which they had sold 265 acres to the military, 237 would be for roads and 187 acres would be open spaces and the balance of 456 acres would be sold for building purposes. Nearly half the sea walls was completed in December 1923 and the cost was kept well within the estimate. By Development Department he said sky was not going to fall. He did not believe that the people would be ruined by high prices as the Reclamation Scheme stood on business proposition. He urged the house not to be led away by violent rumours. He welcomed criticisms right or wrong which he could answer but expressed his inability to meet arguments based on imagination. In defending the Department under his charge, Mr. Cowasji invited Hon. members to pay a visit to the chawls and the reclamation area so that they may have an opportunity of a personal examination of the scheme.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Western Sind) urged the Government to introduced Compulsory primary education without delay.

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, (Revenue Department) said it was a dangerous proposition to talk of destruction of a scheme before one was substituted in its place. He advised to follow the example of Sir Surendranath Bannerji to take and share responsibility.

A DECEPTIVE BUDGET.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker (Bombay University) Leader of the opposition then, in the course of a long speech, said:—The Secretary informs us that the form of the financial statement is settled by the Government of India and that the Local Government has accordingly nothing to do with the mode of presentment of the accounts and the estimates before this Council. I am constrained to observe, however, that the mode of presenting the accounts and estimates is eminently calculated to befog and bewilder any ordinary mortal, not initiated into the high mysteries of financing. We often find items for expenditure, for example, varying substantially from year to year, the explanation of which it is practically impossible to discover merely at a glance at the figures. One has to embark on a voyage of discovery to find out, for example, why is it that the item of expenditure in general administration, which was 73 lakhs odd in 1918-19 and 117 lakhs in 1922-23, is suddenly raised by a 100 per cent. and presented in the next year's Budget at 232.13 lakhs. The explanation provided on pages 57 and 58, is, to say the least, presented in a manner calculated to be the most unintelligible to the ordinary reader.

We shall, however, have to return to this charge of bad presentment of the estimates in another connection and I accordingly pass on to the discussion of the Budget as a whole and of its very prominent features. And lest there be any misunderstanding, lest there be any confusion, let me say at the very outset, as clearly and emphatically as is possible, that the Budget for 1924-25, read as a whole, is extremely deceptive. It is a deficit Budget, even apart from the outlay on the ruinous scheme of Bombay Development, and yet, it is made to show a surplus of 6 lakhs odd on the ordinary side. Important items of revenue have been deliberately estimated in a manner, which is wholly unjustifiable. Take the example of Land Revenue Receipts. The Budget places them at 576 lakhs, and the Secretary to the Government tells us, "We cannot assume a normal land revenue of more than 507 lakhs." The esimate is admittedly the result of including extensive arrears of past years, which wholly depend for their realisation upon the character of the season, of which we know and can know nothing to-day. I maintain, Sir, that this item alone leaves us perilously near a huge deficit, which by the vicious practice of deliberately over-estimating revenues and under-estimating expenditure, is attempted to be concealed, and unless Government adopt immediate decisive measures to suppress this practice and give us an honest uninflated Budget, we shall find ourselves in the most impecunious condition imaginable. The frankness of Officers, I fear, is restricted to the admission of this gigantic difference already noted, but I am, by no means, certain that the budgetted increase under any of the principal heads of revenue, such as Excise (23.83 lakhs), the Stamps (6.50 lakhs), Forests (6.8 lakhs), Registration (1.25 lakhs), would at all be realised; for every one of these items depends upon the character of the season and the assumption of normal or abnormal increases has not the slightest possible foundation in the explanation afforded under the respective heads by the compiler of the Budget. Trade condiions, which vitally affect the revenue from Stamps, and the Schedule Taxes as well, are admittedly bad, and I see no prospect of any recovery at all adequate to justify the increase budgetted for 1924-25 under the head of Stamps. The Excise revenue again is indissolubly connected with grave problems of public policy, which, I hold, Sir, can no longer be shirked and the settlement of which in the manner desired by the unanimous public opinion of this country cannot but cause another heavy gap in the resources of the Presidency.

RETRENCHMENT.

After referring to the items of expenditure, Mr. Jayakar proceeding said it would be suicidal to take responsibility without the corresponding margin of power to make good the responsibility. We shall enter no such fool's paradise; and until this unheard of dismemberment of authority is done away with, responsible Nationalists will find it impossible to co-operate with Government.

EDUCATION STARVED.

Though I cannot but observe that education is very seriously starved in its most essential branch, the Primary Education. Ministers, I warn them, will have to offer much more cogent explanation for the reduction of 11.50 lakhs in the Budget of Primary Education than that afforded on page 68.. There are changes impending, Sir, and which the country can no longer postpone with any hope of advantage in the entire realm of education, Primary, Secondary or University; that we cannot accomplish without adequate necessary funds; and the subject causes all the more anxiety, when we recollect that our resources are mortgaged up to the hilt for wasteful or at most non-productive objects. In departments of expenditure like the Police, for example, I am unable to see that the increase in expenditure budgetted for is at all balanced by the proportionate increase in benefit received by the public, while the expenditure under Jails and Convicts Settlement will certainly demand the most searching criticism in view of the disclosures recently made as regards the treatment of prisoners, and the general management of the Jails in this Province.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

In all this discussion I have deliberately avoided any mention of the vast sums of money projected to be spent on the so called "Bombay Development Scheme." I feel tempted to say that the scheme is rather calculated for the destruction of Bombay than for its development. It is not merely that the entire scheme, including suburban development or industrial housing or Backbay Reclamation, is founded on wrong principles of civio planning and bad maxims of financial adjustment; but it is that in conception and execution the scheme is as short-sighted as it is injurious. As a concrete case I will put it to the Government—and I would invite the Engineers and Town planners and other expert advisers of the Government, to pay close attention to this-whether in laying out the scheme and in preparing the estimates for its completion, they have over paid any attention to the analogy, e.g. of Holland where people habitually live on ground, below sea level, and where the dykes act as the guardians of the population of the country and secure their national defence even against invaders like Napoleon. The Backbay Reclamation Scheme, which is a white elephant to the whole development problem, would probably not have cost even a 3rd of the present estimates if Government had left out altogether the programme of filling in and contented ourselves with building the sea wall and securing habitation for that section of the population which will go to dwell on this reclaimed area. I would also point out that the ultimate effects of the volume and velocity of tides upon the harbour and the anchorage in the harbour do not seem to me to have been properly considered before the Development project had been sanctioned. The Nationalist Party is by no means convinced that the Bombay Development Scheme is either indispensable or is economical; and I, for one, would not hesitate to scrap it altogether rather than to carry on to its better end and involve this Province into wholly unproductive and wasteful expenditure of 30 crores or 50 crores or 100 crores for all I know at the present moment.

DEFECTIVE BUDGET.

I have shown that this Budget is defective in form, and mischievous in effect. I have shown that it attempts to confuse on every page and endeavours to stifle criticism by creating the confusion, which could easily have been avoided. I have shown that the estimates of revenue are exaggerated or unconvincing and leave open the chance of defective yield that may convert the seeming surplus in the Budget into a roaring deficit before the next year is over. I have shown that expenditure in general and in specific items in particular is misplaced. I have shown that the defects of the whole Provincial financial system will be incurable so long as the constitution is not revised to abolish the Diarchy, to abolish the distinction between the reserved and transferred subjects and to abolish the distinction between the votable and non-votable items of public expenditure. The entire Budget must be made votable by this Council. Most of these defects and shortcomings arise from the original sin of the Provincial contributions and until the Provincial and Central finances are completely separated, in name as well as in fact, in practice as well as in theory, there can be no hope of nation building and material development, for any province of India.

The Home Member then explained how Bombay Presidency had advanced in education and prosperity all round.

The Hon. Finance Member replied to the criticisms but he was inaudible.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

ANOTHER STARVATION BUDGET.

THE COUNCIL'S DUTY.

BY G. B. TRIVEDI.

The Finance Member is to be congratulated on his avoiding a bankruptcy budget by starving all nation building departments including that pet department, that of Primary Education. He may call it a favourable balance sheet but people will not fail to see that the Directors and the Managing Agents are running a losing concern. The Managing Director has left the Board leaving behind a legacy of 50 crores of Loan Debt for his two ambitious schemes which will cripple our finances in the years to come. The position is dangerous for the future though the danger is being put off for a year or two. Both His Excellency and the Finance Member admit that "our resources are exceedingly limited and that future progress necessarily involves the increase of taxation." This is a clever move to cover their inability to administer according to our financial capacity. It is an indirect admission of their failure in spite of the self bestowed laboured compliments of competancy. It is high time that Government should be forced to admit that their machinery and method are costly and must be replaced by a cheaper indigenous machinery in whom people have trust. The All-India and the superior Provincial Services may be costing only 11 per cent of the service expenses, but when one looks to the fact that these high officials require fine bunglows and motor cars a host of chaprasis, and a lot of clerks to work under them while they receive visitors or go about visiting, one cannot help feeling that it is not merely the pay of a high official but his paraphernalia that makes administration costly. Where an Indian would require a small staff under him and requires no car and no costly bunglow, the European officer on the same post would think it derogatory to live in a flat or to go about in a gharry and work without a dozen clerks. It is his office superintendent who does the work and he gives a finish and a touch and it passes as his hard work. Herein lies the costliness of the machinery and the members of the Council should reply to the Finance Member's platitudes by demanding a change of machinery with one voice. Indianisation is the only remedy. It is not a racial question. It is an economic question To give only one instance from the Development Department. The Director, Sir Lawless Hepper gets Rs. 6,000 per month. He has an I.C.S. Secretary on Rs. 3,000 and a Provincial man as Deputy Secretary on Rs. 1,500 and an Indian Assistant Secretary on Rs. 800 and a host of office staff. It is these who work the details, the Director gives the finish and gets the credit and yet he requires a fine motor car to move about and a fine well furnished bunglow costing two lakhs of rupees. Take the case of the Labour office and the Information Bureau Office. You will find the same story repeated there. The root of the evil lies therefore in the costly system, not in the personnel and our demand ought to be for a cheaper machinery suitable to Indian conditions, not one which is imported from abroad with expert mechanics to run it. If the fact is hammered by all the members Government will see that the Council cannot be hoodwinked. Both the remedy and the opportunity are ready at hand. There is room for retrenchment in every department. Lump cuts in several lakhs must be proposed and carried in subjects like the General Administration, Revenue, Excise, Civil Work, Development Department etc. The Information Bureau must go so also the Director of Industries. The Labour Office must now be incharge of an Indian. Recruiting from England in Police, P.W.D., Forest, Excise and elsewhere must stop. The Council should refuse to sanction the renewal of the Court Fee Act unless the money so realised is ear marked for nation-building departments. People in the districts are crying for drinking water specially in North Gujerat, for Medical help for better roads, for removal of harassment of tolls, for removal of tempting liquor shops, for education, sanitation and the like while Government is spending huge amounts after Reclamation which nobody wants, and after fine roads in Suburbs for pleasure trips to Juem and Ghod Bunder. The Development Housing Scheme has miscarried. Instead of cheap rented rooms of Rs. 4/8 of the Improvement Trust Chawls the Development Chawls are rented at Rs. 10 and 11 which poor labourers cannot pay. It is superior labour that has taken up the ready rooms. It is clerks who have occupied them. But real working people draving Rs. 30 to 50 are not there in large numbers. Thus this scheme has failed and must be replaced by a cheaper one. In the suburbs, there is enough land developed; let them be taken up and be built upon. Sahar Ambernath and Trambay must wait. Let the Council therefore refuse to spend any more money there. Let there now be a minding up process. Further development will be taken up when new demands arise. Let costly Superintending Engineers go. Even Sir Lawless Hooper's services are required no more. He ought to have gone with his late master for he was merely registering his orders not the wishes or the Advisory Committee or of the general public. The only scheme that cannot be given up new or stopped is the Reclamation for much money is sunk. There too the area should be curtailed and work must proceed according to the demand expected. Ballard Pier Estate has failed to attract tenants. Those who went in for land there are now repenting. Who will then take up this reclaimed land? High interest charges will pile up and cripple our capacity in future. The Council should make a cut of 1 or 2 crores in the new demand and thus force Government to wind it up. If the moffusil members fail to do this, they will have to pay double or treble cess on cotton imported in Bombay in future. If they carry a big cut now, they will save their future burdens. The last Development Department Report admits its failure but in absence of pressure it proposes to go on at full speed. Let that pressure come from the Council if they want more money elsewhere. The Council must not forget that Sir Lloyd George refused to find a comparatively very modest sum of money by loan required for Technical Education to be introduced in towns and districts throughout the presidency as recommended by Sir Vishveshvaraya and his Indian colleagues. This is the real remedy for our economic reconstruction and reclamation. But our late Governor refused to take up this important economical reclamation for his Back Bay Reclamation required all our Loan money. Let the Council now ask our Education Minister to give effect to the recommendations of Sir Vishveshvaraya and his Indian colleagues. If the Council does this, they will earn the gratitude of our future generation.

BOMBAY MILL CRISIS.

(Continued from page 7.)

of Bombay propose to appoint a Committee of Enquiry and respectfully urges upon the Government the necessity of granting the workers adequate representation on the said Committee, with a view to safeguard the interests of the workers, and trusts that the said Committee, when appointed, will give a full and patient hearing to the case of the workers and do complete justice to their demands.

2. This meeting of the mill-workers of Bombay, held under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, places on record its grateful appreciation of the help rendered to the workers by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", by his able and impartial advocacy of the cause of the workers.

3. This meeting authorises the Chairman to convey the first resolution to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Millowners' Association, the Strike Settlement Committee, and the Press, and the second resolution to Mr. Pickthall and the Press.

Mr. D. R. Mayekar, in thanking all the sympathisers and the various newspapers, particularly condemned the activities of certain self-appointed "leaders" who, he said, had been acting in utter disregard of the true feelings of the workers. He also said that if no leader had publicly come forward from among the men, it was because of the fear of their employers. He narrated his own personal experience to show how employers had victimized the men on previous occasions.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

After the meeting was dissolved, Mr. Bhatvadekar, as Chairman of the meeting, forwarded the resolutions to H. E. the Governor, and in the covering letter addressed to the Private Secretary, says:—

"Ramchandra Hejib's House.
Arthur Road Naka, Chinchpokli,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1924.

To

The Private Secretary,
to H. E. the Governor of Bombay,
Government House, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

As Chairman of a mass meeting of the mill-workers, held this afternoon at Dr. Kunthe's compound, Chinchpokli, I beg to forward herewith the text of the resolution adopted by the said meeting for submission to His Excellency the Governor for favourable consideration.

It is the earnest desire of the entire body of my fellow-mill-workers that His Excellency should be acquainted with our demands, and for this purpose, I have been charged with the duty of communicating with you and obtaining an appointment as early as possible, for an authoritative deputation of mill-workers to wait upon His Excellency and place before him our views regarding the present situation and also the composition of the proposed Enquiry Committee.

On hearing from you to the effect that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to receive our deputation, I shall submit to you the names of the members.

Awaiting the favour of your reply,

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar,
Chairman, Mass Meeting of Mill-workers, and President Girni Kamgar Mahamandal, Bombay."

SIDE-TRACKING THE ISSUE

TERMS OF DEFERENCE TO INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

We have received the following, dated February 22nd, with the compliments of the Director of Information:—

A deputation of the Strike Settlement Committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph Baptista, F. J. Ginwala, Kanji Dwarkadas, S. H. Jhabwala and G. N. Sahasrabudhe waited upon His Excellency at the Secretariat on Thursday morning. His Excellency explained to the deputation the nature and purpose of the proposed Committee of Enquiry. He drew attention to the action of the Home Government in appointing a similar Committee of Enquiry to report on the Dockers' strike and drew attention to the fact that the Committee like the one he proposed to set up was intended merely to enlighten the public mind on the merits of the matters in dispute. He informed the deputation that the Committee would consist of a Chairman and two members. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the High Court, has consented to act as Chairman and the names of the other members will be announced in due course. His Excellency informed the deputation that the proposed terms of reference are as follows:—

(1) To consider the nature and the basis of the bonus which has been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees have established any enforceable claim customary, legal or equitable.

(2) To inquire into the profits made in each year since 1917 with a view to comparing those profits with the profits made in the year 1923, and to report on the contention of the mill-owners that the grant of a bonus such as has been given in previous years is not justified by the profits of the mill industry as a whole in 1923. Such reports shall not set forth the profits or losses or financial position of any individual concern save in so far as such profits or losses or financial position shall be disclosed in any statement of accounts published in the ordinary course of business or in any statement of information which may be submitted before the Committee of Enquiry with express permission to publish or refer to the same individually. The Committee shall not make any award or make any recommendations for action, but shall merely record findings of facts.

In answer to questions by Mr. Baptista, His Excellency stated that the men were apparently under the impression that they had an enforceable claim to a bonus, and the first point on which the Committee would inquire would be whether this was so. He further drew attention to the statement made by the mill-owners in 1920 that the question of a bonus was a question of profits and goodwill. Goodwill must be assumed and the question of profits was one of facts.

His Excellency added that no man would fear victimization for giving evidence before the Committee and the fullest information was wanted from both sides.

The names of the Committee are being announced to-day and it is honed that a very early report will be published.

THE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Committee of Enquiry to enquire into the dispute between the cotton mill-owners and workers are:—

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice, (Chairman), Mr. R. P. Masani, and Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey.

Secretary: Mr. W. J. Herridge, Labour Office.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated Friday, 22nd February, 1924, was issued late on Friday evening:—

"Home Department (Political).

Bombay Castle, 22nd February, 1924.

No. 355-Poll.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Committee to enquire into the dispute between the cotton mill-owners and workers:—

The Honourable Sir Norman Macleod, Kt., Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, Chairman; R. P. Masani, Esq.; Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, Esq.; Mr. W. J. Herridge of the Labour Office will perform the duties of Secretary.

2. The terms of reference are as follows: (1) to consider the nature and basis of the bonus which has been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees have established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable; (2) to enquire into the profits made in each year since 1917 with a view to comparing those profits with the profits made in the year 1923 and to report on the contention of the mill-owners that the grant of a bonus such as has been given in previous years is not justified by the profits of the mill industry as a whole in 1923. Such reports shall not set forth the profits or losses or financial position of any individual concern save in so far as such profits or losses or financial position shall be disclosed in any statement of accounts published in the ordinary course of business or in any statement or information which may be submitted before the Committee of Enquiry with express permission to publish or refer to the same individually. The Committee shall not make any award or make any recommendations for action, but shall merely record findings of facts.

By order of the Governor in Council,
A. MONTGOMERIE,
Secretary to Government."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

DR. SAPRU'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 22.

The second session of the National Conference commenced at the Eastern Hotel, Delhi, to-day under the presidency of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. There were nearly two hundred persons present, most of whom were those who had accepted the National Conference pledge. Among those present were Dr. Annie Besant, Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hon. Mr. Karandikar, Hon. Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Hon. Mr. Natesan, Hon. Mr. Vedamurti, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, Dr. Gour, Mr. Venkatapatti Raju, Mr. Ram Iyengar, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Lohakare, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Moulvi Abul Kasim, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Mr. S. N. Sliah, Mr. Bepari Chandrapal, Major Maahmed Akabar Khan, Mr. W. S. J. Wilson, Lady Smily Lutyens, Munshi Iswar Sharan, Pandit Hardayanath Kunzru, Pandit Iqbal Narain Curtu, Mr. G. S. Arundale, Mr. Jinraidas and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Lady Shafi attended the Conference during the after-lunch session.

OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in opening the proceedings, said that in one word the object of the Conference was to bring about an alteration or amendment in the constitution of the country and of the Government which would satisfy the aspirations of the Indians. At the present moment there were some who pinned their faith in a Round Table Conference, others in an official Committee and still others like himself who thought that a Royal Commission would probably solve the difficulty whatever be the agency created. Those who believed in a constitutional advance felt that they ought to have voice in the determination of the future of India. One of the functions of this Conference was to focus the public opinion on the scheme they would prepare. There was nothing inconsistent between the idea of convention such as had been suggested by this Conference since last year and the appointment of a Royal Commission. They must disseminate in England correct ideas about the aims and objects of the Indians because the ignorance of the English people in matters Indian was simply appaling and so far as the English Press was concerned there was no such country as India except when there was something sensational here or the Indians broke each others' heads. It might be that they have to send in influential deputation to England and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru believed that there was no more urgent occasion for it than the present. Sir Tej Bahadur had reasons to believe that Dr. Annie Besant was shortly proceeding to England and if certain conclusions were arrived at by this Conference then a deputation must go to England to influence the British public opinion on it in England.

"FOND OF PRECEDENTS."

Dr. Besant presented a report for the last year. She explained the work done in India and the propaganda abroad and pointed out that participation in the National Conference was not inconsistent with the pledge to different political parties. She did not fully agree with Dr. Sapru that in England they talked only about riots, but they also talked about politics. As for conventiton she said that the British people were very fond of precedents. The precedent of South Africa and other Dominions was helpful to India to proceed by the method of a Convention. She said that about 120 to 130 members of various legislatures had taken the pledge of the National Conference and she suggested that they might meet in convention in the third week of April next. In the Assembly this convention should divide into sub-committees on various subjects and prepare a scheme for the approval by the Convention. She was in favour of a new constitution rather than the mere amendment of the Government of India Act. However that could be decided upon later on. This scheme should be ready for presentation to the Royal Commission to the British Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, in supporting the adoption of the report made an important observation relating to the Government's attitude in the Assembly on constitutional debate and justification for the National Convention. He dispelled the idea that the Conference was Dr. Besant's Conference or a sectional fad. It was clear from the reply of the Government that the Round Table Conference was not likely to be appointed and the Royal Commission had also been refused in such circumstances. Was the cause of Self-Government to stand still?

APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Besant was re-elected General Secretary and Mr. S. Ranganath Mudaliar was elected Treasurer. On the motion of Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, seconded by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was unanimously re-elected President of the Conference. Mr. Sastri was elected as the Vice-President for the year. The Conference then appointed a Committee to draft resolutions on subjects of Royal Commission and of sending a deputation to England. The Committee consists of Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri, Mr. B. C. Pal, Dr. Gour, Munshi Iswar Saran, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. H. N. Dutt and Mr. Shiva Rao (Secretary).

The resolutions will be drafted this evening and will be discussed to-morrow in the open Conference.

OUR JAPAN LETTER.

AGONY OF UNCERTAINTIES

SCENES IN POLITICAL WORLD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKYO, Jan. 18.

The seismic undulations of the earth continue to visit and spring surprises upon us every now and then. We had been assured by the Japanese seismological experts that there was practically no likelihood of another big shock paying us an unexpected call for many years to come. But such predictions have been falsified and a trambler half as strong and violent as that of September 1, was felt in Tokyo, Yokohama and the entire Kwanto district on the early morning of January 15. Consequently, the machine gun fire of severe attacks from the newspaper world has been let loose upon the exponents of seismology in Japan. The latter had made annoucements that the regions devastated by the fatal tremors of September 1, were now immune from any such further visitations except a few minor quakes that might be termed as follow-ups of the historical one. People rushed out of their beds in sleeping clothes as soon as the houses began to rock in seismic agony. Many a nervous soul preferred to stay in the open, despite the severity of the cold, and that also for hours together. The Tokyo newspapers are giving prominence to the reports believed to have emanated from reliable sources that quite a number of diplomats with their families are making preparations to bid farewell to this quake abounding country! And this helps to provide a great deal of fun to the newspapers as well as their millions of readers throughout the Japanese Empire.

WOODCUTTER FLUNG INTO THE AIR.

The seismographs at the Central Meteorological Observatory recorded the earth vibrations as having lasted for 12 minutes while they were perceptible to human beings for about six minutes, three of them presenting life and death problems. Moreover, the movements of the seismograph needles were in the neighbourhood of six centimeters when compared to 12 centimeters of the most disastrous of September jolts. This time there are no assurances of a feeling of security for the future. Warnings have been issued that shocks as severe as the present one may be expected at any moment. A woodcutter who happened to be spending the night on Mt. Tanazawa, where the centre of the quakes is supposed to lie, says that he was terrified by a strange roaring of the mountain in the early hours of the morning, and no sooner had he slipped out of his bed and began putting on his day clothes when all of a sudden he was flung into the air, the earth heaving under his feet with great violence the moment he found himself on it again.

Immediately after the first tremors which started at 5-55 o'clock on the morning of January 15, the fire-brigrades were out into the streets ready to start at any moment, regardless of the fact that the ground was still oscillating with great intensity. Fortunately there were no fires but the houses collapsed in great abundance. Yokohama, Odawara, Kamakura, Atami and such other districts which suffered most on the previous occasion came in for their share of losses this time also. The Ministry of Home Affairs reports that 22 cities, towns and villages felt the shocks with great vehemence and suffered damages to life and property. The casualty list includes 16 dead and about three hundred wounded. Other losses though not yet fully investigated might amount to hundreds of thousand yens, as approximately one thousand buildings are supposed to have been completely destroyed while another four thousand have been reduced to a dilapidated condition. Of the various tragedies enacted are the running over by a tram car of a man in Tokyo who was blindly running for safety, and the strangling of her child to death by a mother who lost her senses owing to shocks.

Of the strange phenomena of different varieties now being brought to light out of the obscurity of country districts is that the gigantic statue of Lord Buddha at Kamakura has been shifted back to its ancient position wherefrom it had temporarily moved a few feet at the time of the September disaster. Water to the height of several feet is reported to be gushing out from several places in the vicinity of Odawara. In Tokyo, the barrack buildings, with the exception of a few of the flamsiest ones, stood the ordeal admirably well. Practically all the means of communications and civic enterprises in the quake-stricken areas were thrown into a state of confusion, but thanks to the prompt measures taken by the authorities a restoration of all of them has been brought about within a very short space of time.

PEERS VERSUS COMMONERS.

Taking my cue from the trend of events prevailing at the time of writing my previous letter, I foretold therein that the choice of forming the next Cabinet was likely to fall upon Viscount Kiyoura, the aged President of the Privy Council. Every word of it has come out true, Viscount Kiyoura having been installed into the Prime Ministerial Gadi soon after the New Year holidays. He has announced a programme of reform, education, reconstruction, rural revival, trade suffrage, and above all strict impartiality at the forthcoming general election. But his choice of colleagues has given umbrage to practically all the parties in the House of Representatives. Without a single exception, the new Ministers of State belong to the House of Peers. A major part of the other officials appointed to positions of responsibility belong either to the upper house or are closely affiliated to its influence. The new Government is, therefore, termed as one belonging to the "privileged" classes, an anomalous, freak bordering on anachronism, say its opponents!

It is a custom that the Prime Ministers before the opening of the Parliamentary session usually give receptions in honour of the prominent members of both the house of Diet and explain to them their policies regarding the state politics. Viscount Kiyoura immediately after the assumption of office did likewise. The Peers came in large numbers and did full justice to the luxurious dinner served before them through the hospitality of the Premier. If the newspaper reports are to taken at their face value the atmosphere was warm with winning, dining speeches breathing an air of mutual admiration. On the other hand, the invitations extended to the leading members of the Lower House met with a very poor response. Only about a dozen out of the eighty representatives of the various parties turned up at the Premier's official residence, none of them having any weight of political importance attached to his personality. Enemy's enemy is a friend, goes the proverb. The Seiyukai Kenseikai and the Kakushin Club never had a common platform, but this time they have joined forces and declared a war to the knife against the Government of Peers and Privileged classes. The entire press of the nation supplies them with all the ammunition required to attack the super party Cabinet. Of all the 23 Cabinets that have been formed since the promulgation of constitutional regime in this country, never has a single one received even a semblance of support from the newspaper world!

FROM PEER TO PLEBEIAN.

When pourparlers for the formation of the present Cabinet were going on, it was generally believed that Viscount Kiyoura's policies were sure to receive the tacit approval of the Seiyukai majority in the Lower House on the condition that the reigns of administration were later on to be surrendered to the Seiyukai party. The Kenkyukai, a group of Peers, which forms the backbone of the present Ministry, had also relied on such a support from the Seiyukai chiefs. Much to the amazement of Government partisans as well as political observors all hopes of a secret rapprochment between the former President of the Privy Council and the Majority Party in the House of Representatives were shattered to pieces when Viscount Takahashi, the President of the Seiyukai, came out flat-footedly for shaking hands with the Minority parties in their vote of censure against the Government when the Diet reassembles, next week. To crown all, Viscount Takahashi has renounced his Peerage in favour of his son. He is now plain Mr. Takahashi and intends standing as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives and fight for the cause of constitutional Government without the finger of scorn being pointed towards him. As the irony of circumstances would have it, groups of ultra-patriots who would have been the last to raise a standard of rebellion against the bureaucratic influences have now unfurled their flags. Professor Shinkichi Uyesugi of the Tokyo Imperial University and a recognised chief of several influential patriotic bands, brands the Peers as intellectually inferior to all other classes who have no other recommendation but their inherited titles. Professor Uyesugi accuses the special classes as standing between the Ruler and his subjects and condemns their efforts to accumulate all the political power into their hands as a deterioration of the national spirit.

SCENES IN POLITICAL WORLD.

Viscount Keigo Kiyoura is possessed of a very wide knowledge of worldly affairs, having experienced all the vicissitudes of life. There were times when he was merely a primary school teacher drawing a salary of 7 Yen per month. With his profound knowledge of men and things, he has manouevred to throw the apple of discord in the ranks of his opponents. The Seiyukai has been cut asunder into two factions. Four of the chief whips of the Seiyukai with their numerous followers have bolted and are now organising a new party. Most exciting scenes are being witnessed in the political world of Japan and it appears as if the present Ministry is in no immediate danger of being thrown out of office. A political truce will in all probability be maintained till the end of this month so as to let the Imperial nuptials pass off without any interference. The beginning of February will find a vote of non-confidence being introduced against the Government, then the dissolution of the House and the holding of a new general election. The secessionists from the Seiyukai ranks have thrown their lot with the Kenkyukai and its instrument, the Kiyoura Ministry. They have strong hopes of coming out victorious at the polls, and it is a foregone conclusion that their efforts have every chance of being crowned with success. The Government in Japan always wins when it appeals to the electorate! Even if the voters do not care to vote for the Government's favourite candidates, the provincial Governors manage things in such a manner as to induce them do so. Hot words are being poured out in liberal measures but Viscount Kiyoura and his colleagues are determined to put up a bitter fight and not to give in so easily.

IMPERIAL NUPTIALS.

The much postponed marriage of Prince Regent with Princess Nagako Kuni will be solemnised on the 26th of this month. Originally it was scheduled to be held on the 27th but it has been set forward a day owing to an attempt having been made on His Imperial Highness' life on the 27th of December which figure now becomes an unlucky one in the Imperial Household. The ball has been set rolling at the Kuni palace where dinner parties to Princess Nagako's school mates, members of the Imperial family and other dignitaries are being given. Out of consideration for the sufferings of the masses in the areas devastated by the last earthquakes and fires, the Prince Regent, has expressed a desire that celebrations in connection with his wedding be characterised with utmost sumplicity and an absence of superfluous pomp and show, and it appears that the Imperial instructions are being followed with great precision.

Their Imperial Majestice the Emperor and the Empress are not expected to be present at the ceremonies which will held in the Korei Hall of the main Palace in Tokyo according to Shinto rites. Court ritualists in special uniforms will purify the Hall chanting sacred prayers. On the day of the wedding, the doors of the shrine altar in which the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors are supposed to be consecrated will be opened and with the accompaniment of ancient music prayers offered before them. Only a favoured few will be granted the privilege of being present when the sacred wine after having been offered to the Imperial divinities will be drunk by the Imperial couple. This sacred wine has been specially prepared in the palace compound from the selected rice grains, and so are the cups unglazed earthenware in which it will be exchanged between the Prince and his consort. Representing the sea, mountains and plains of the Empire, the fish, bamboo and various vegetables will be hung as symbols before the Shrine.

A day prior to the wedding, the dowry of the Princess will be carried to her future abode when also the poem of their own composition will be exchanged between the Prince and the Princess. Another quaint ceremony of very ancient origin that will be followed is that His Highness will send a letter in a pink envelop decorated with pink wisteria leaves to his bride who will send an answer with all the solemnity attached to this old custom. Princess Nagako Kuni will rise at 4 o'clock on the morning of her marriage to have her hair dressed in the ancient court style. Her wedding dress composed of 12 layers of choicest silk kimonos will be carried in a large chest from he parents' residence to the Palace when she drives in state going there to be joined in ties of marriage to the Prince Regent. The Regent's dress composed of numerous golds of rich silk is considered to be one of the greatest pieces of Japanese art. One finds a great deal of enthusiasm everywhere, the masses making preparations in right earnest to make rejoicings on the auspicious occasion of their future ruler's marriage, next week.

THE PRINCE-REGENT'S ASSAILANT.

The youngman who made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Prince Regent last month is to be tried in a special session of the Supreme Court. All the preliminary formalities will be waived as in the ordinary cases. The President of the Supreme Court will preside over the session and the Procurator-General will conduct the prosecution. The procedure will be short and simple, the procurator in charge of the preliminary examination being the first to give his evidence stating the nature and extent of the crime and later on placing his own findings before the judges. Trials in special sessions have been held twice before. The first one was of Sanzo Tsuda, a policeman, who attacked the former Czar Nicholas with a sword when the latter visited Japan while still the Crown Prince of Russia. Tsuda was not condemned to death as the law did not provide a punishment for assaults on a foreign prince. Later on Shusui Kotoku and eleven other socialists were given a similar trial and hanged for having conspired against the life of the late Emperor.

BOMB THROWN BY A KOREAN.

On the very day when the New York wedding is usually held in the Imperial Palace, a young Korean was seen loitering near the main gate of the Imperial Palace. When accosted by a policeman he threw something which looked like a bomb. And the bomb it was but did not explode. The man was immediately taken into custody and is now undergoing examination at the Metropolitan Police headquarters. The publication of further details is for the time being under a police ban, but this much has been given out that he has no accomplices and the only object of throwing the projectile towards the palace gate entertained by him was to create a sensation. In view of all the serious accidents occurring one after the other, the Police have made up their mind to intern all the socialists and others holding radical ideas during the few days when the Imperial nuptials are being celebrated. A strict surveillance is expected to be exercised over the activities of Koreans and Chinese in Japan, while the new comers will be subjected to a thorough examination before they will be allowed to land at the principal ports.

THE EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS.

The downward tendency of the Japanese Yen in the international exchange, during the last few weeks, did not fail to create an alarm in the official as well as business circles. An excess of imports and a ban on the exportation of gold or its release out of the gold reserves held abroad contributed largely towards the decline of Yen in the exchange markets of the world. The balance of trade has been markedly unfavourable to this country in recent years but this tendency has been accentuated by a liberal importation of reconstruction materials since the last catastrophe. Despite the huge financial losses suffered by the quake, the financial position of Japan is very sound. Its special holdings at home and abroad amount to Yen 1,600,000,000. In the last few months, there has been a slight inflation of the currency, but it has never been allowed to overstep its limits or go beyond the amount of gold held in the vaults of the Bank of Japan, London and New York. Under the circumstances, under no stretch of imagination could it be construed that the confusion in the foreign exchange has been due to the weakness of the currency system or the decline of Japan's credit at home and abroad. It has, after all, proved to be a temporary phenomenon as it was expected to be from the very beginning.

STABILISATION EXPECTED.

In order to bring the exchange rate back to its normal, the Ministry of Finance has announced that a part of its special holdings in New York will be released to provide funds for the payment of commodities essential for the rehabilitation of districts affected by the earthquakes and fires last September. Immediately on the heels of this announcement, the price of Yen has shot upward and the stabilization of the exchange market is expected to be brought about within a week or fortnight. Strict precautions are in contemplation when issuing the draft bills. The Bank of Japan has received instructions to examine carefully the import and export bills of different banks who apply for the sale of gold. Articles of luxury and others considered unnecessary by the officials will have no chance of being imported. Machinery used for productive industry will be specially favoured. On the other hand, no pains will be left unspared to encourage the export trade to counteract the tide of unfavourable trade balances. Over and above all, officials representatives in New York are now holding conferences with the Wall Street bankers for the floatation of loans amounting to Yen 300,000,000. Furthermore, negotiations are in progress for the renewal of bonds amounting to 450 million Yen floated in London in 1914 by the then Prime Minister Prince Katsura. By such methods, the Government hopes to be able to tide over its difficulties for the time being and then redeem the loans by a slow and steady process of economy and retrenchment, depending upon the united efforts of the masses—full of zeal and patriotism for the cause of their Motherland.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

TAGORE'S TOUCHING MESSAGE.

MR. C. F. ANDREW S DEVOTION.

Mr. C. F. Andrews returned to Bombay on Friday morning and left immediately for Poona in order to go back direct to Mahatma Gandhi. He stated to an interviewer of "the Chronicle" that the Poet, Rabindranath Tagore had been feeling very deeply indeed an intense wish in his heart to help Mahatmaji in some way or other during his present weakness. At last of his own accord he had suggested to Mr. Andrews on Wednesday morning in the Asram, just before the time of morning worship, that he should go back to Mahatmaji, bearing his own message of love and affection. The Poet hoped that Mr. Andrews might be able in this way to render any help possible at the present juncture, especially when the critical time came for his removal from the Sassoon Hospital and for his safe conveyance to the seaside. The Poet sent a message of affection by the hand of Mr. C. F. Andrews. His eldest brother also; (who is known throughout the Asram as 'Borodada') sent along with it a very touching message, wishing Mahatmaji every spiritual blessing and complete recovery of health. He further stated that day and night he prayed for him. The whole Asram at Santiniketan was glad to be able to join in the Poet's act, and to give up Mr. Andrews for a greater need than their own. He goes to Poona purely to help in rendering personal service. For a long time past, there has been an intimate bond of affection between the dwellers in the Asram at Santiniketan and Mahatma Gandhi's Asram at Sabarmati. Besides bearing a budget of greetings to Mahatmaji himself Mr. Andrews was also asked by those present in Santiniketan to carry their sympathy and affection to all who resided at Sabarmati.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

BOMBAY DEPRESSED CLASSES' CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Narayan D. Bhosale, Hon. Secretary, Depressed Indian Association, Bombay, wrote on behalf of the Association the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi on February 8th.—

"The Most Revered Mahatma Gandhiji,

On behalf of my Association and the whole Depressed Classes, I hereby beg to convey to you our heartiest congratulations on your unconditional release from the Prison, and pray God Almighty with all our power to grant you long life and strength to liberate India from the bondage of dependency.

Mahatmaji, We look upon you as a saviour of all suppressed classes, a liberator of our mother country, and a benefactor of the whole mankind.

We pray that the Hindu Society be soon freed from the blur of untouchability, the Hindu Religion be soon elevated and the Indian Nation soon enjoy Freedom of old! Let that Golden Day dawn soon by your endeavours!"

REPLY.

The following was sent on behalf of Mahatmaji on February 15th:—

"Dear Sir,—Your favour of the 8th instant conveying the Congratulations of your Association upon Mr. Gandhi's release, has been received here. Mr. Gandhiji is yet too weak to attend to any correspondence personally. But I can assure you that nothing is more pleasing to him, than to receive a message, on behalf of the Depressed Classes, whose welfare and improvement has been a subject of his Daily and Hourly thoughts.

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES' JOY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Following the precedent of the Calcutta Corporation the mofussil Municipalities and District Boards have adopted resolutions expressing joy at Mahatma Gandhi's release.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb 21.

The Trade Union Congress will meet in Calcutta on 7th March and following days at 5-30 p.m. at the Calcutta University Institute Hall. Mr. N.M. Joshi, M.L.A., of Bombay was been recommended by the Reception Committee for the presidentship of this session. Mr. M.L. Sircar, Honorary Secretary of the Reception Committee, is making arrangements for the delegates.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY LUCY

LONDON, February. 21.

The death has occurred of Sir Henry Lucy, a well-known journalist.—Reuter.

GERMAN FINANCE.

EXPERTS COMMITTEE DRAFTING REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Paris.—The first committee of experts is observing very strict secrecy in the drafting of its report on the financial situation in Germany. It is stated, however, that there is no truth in the rumour that the expert discussed the restoration of the German colonies with a view to increasing her capacity to pay. Such a solution was apparently not even touched upon. There is reason to believe that the experts are struck by the enormous expenditure in Germany on domestic works, particularly the improvement of internal communications.—Reuter.

A FANTASTIC STORY.

NOT A SINGLE WORD TRUE.

LONDON, February. 21.

A fantastic story was circulated in Melbourne that Mr. MacDonald had issued instructions to officers of the Special Service Squadron, which would "considerably nullify any jingo patriotism," ordering them not to make any political distinctions during their stay in Australia. The story caused some sensation as it was published on the eve of the Squadron's arrival there. Doubts were expressed in Australian newspapers of the genuineness of the story which Mr. MacDonald to-day authorised Reuter to deny emphatically. Mr. MacDonald says that there is not a single word of truth in it. The source of the story is not known in Downing Street completely.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

THE COMING CONFERENCE.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 22.

Communications are now passing between London and Moscow regarding arrangements for the conference which will shortly meet in the British Foreign Office to negotiate for the settlement of various questions outstanding between Great Britain and Russia. It is hoped that the Conference will assemble about the middle of March. The British Commission will work under the direct guidance of the Prime Minister assisted by Mr. Ponsonby, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Commission will be divided into two sections political and economic. Mr. Gregory, Counsellor in the Foreign Office will be in charge of the first, and Sir Sydney Chapman, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, in charge of the second.—B. O. W.

MADRAS WOMEN'S DEMAND

RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN LEGISLATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

A Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Act is shortly to be introduced in the Legislative Council. The object of this bill is to remove the difficulties experienced in the actual working of the Act. It is proposed that in order to give a fair opportunity to make an oath or affirmation, to permit them to do so at one of the first three meetings after commencement of their term. The bill also prohibits a member from taking his seat on the local body or doing any act as a member until he has made an oath or affirmation.

The Deputation of ladies waited on His Excellency the Governor to-day at the Government House to convey to His excellency in person a resolution passed by the women's meeting on the 16th instant requesting the Government of India and the Secretary of State to revise the rules of the Reform Act which disqualify women from membership of the Imperial and Legislative Councils and to amend them in such a matter as would enable women to become members of the Councils. The Deputation requested His Excellency to recommend this change to the authorities so that the councils may have help of the presence of some women in their deliberations as was how the case in Municipal Councils, Magistracy, University and other public bodies. They believe that this change would be made by the Secretary of State without any reference to the Parliament but even if it had to be submitted to the Parliament this seemed to them to be the most auspicious time to obtain the assent of that body since the present Government was known for its support of women's claims. The deputation pointed out as a strong point in support of their claim that two members of the Madras Legislative Council had tabled resolutions expressing Council's desire of extending this privilege to women. His Excellency the Governor in reply said that he would forward their address to the Viceroy together with the expression of the opinion of his Government on the question. His Excelency did not think there was any chance of definite action being taken in the matter before he had given up his official position in Mardas, but he will leave on record for his successor, Lord Goschen, his reception of the deputation and he advised them to bring the matter before him.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO KENYA INDIANS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Nairobi.—In a farewell address to the Indians in Kenya, Mrs. Naidu advises them to continue their struggle against the White Paper, and non-payment of the poll-tax till the policy is reversed, cheerfully enduring loss and penalty imposed, in a spirit which trusts in quiet dignity and courage, in accordance with the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.—Reuter.

TOWARDS RELIEVING UNEMPLOYMENT.

LAYING DOWN OF FIVE CRUISERS.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of a Commons to-day a volley of criticising questions followed an announcement of Mr. Ammon that Government had decided, in view of the serious unemployment, to proceed with the laying down of five cruisers. There were Labour cries of "Oh" and Opposition cheers. Tenders would be invited immediately so that the work might be proceeded with as soon as Parliament sanctioned the proposal.

Replying to Col. Amery, Mr. Ammon said that the depot ships and other items of the programme which, Col. Amery had previously submitted to the House were still being considered.

Mr. Harris asked whether these boats were actually needed for the defence of the country urgently and whether it would not be better to use the money in a more productive way on land. (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Thurtle asked whether or not this decision was to be a great moral gesture to the world.

A Labour member asked whether Mr. Ammon would take into account the fact that the laying down of these cruisers would lead to the laying down of further cruisers in foreign countries which would lead to a possible catastrophe creating far more unemployment.

Mr. Ammon replying contended that these were largely replacements and not really adding to our weight of armaments.

Mr. Pringle asked leave to move an adjournment as it was a matter of urgent public importance. All the Liberals and over half the Ministerialists present supported the motion which will be discussed this evening. The Opposition ironically cheered the fact that some Labour members did not support the motion.—Reuter.

MR. PRINGLE'S MOTION REJECTED

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons this evening Liberals were the principal critics of Government when Mr. Pringle moved adjournment in order to draw attention to Government's shipbuilding proposals.

Commander Kenworthy ironically commented on this method of pacification of Europe and asked, as a logical conclusion, why Government did not seek to relieve unemployment by embarking on a first class war on somebody.

Mr. MacDonald explained that ships would not be laid down until the House sanctioned the expenditure when the estimates came up. He declared that the vessels were purely for replacement purpose. Government would not carry out their disarmament pledge by allowing the Navy to disappear by waste from the bottom (Opposition cheers) while the question of the future Naval programme was now being explored until the completion of which no decision would be reached.

Continuing Mr. MacDonald stated that 2250 men would have to be discharged from the Royal Dockyards in March next if fresh construction was not undertaken. This would be increased by another 2500 in March 1925. The Premier declared that when he came into office Government were begged by the public and the authorities at the War Office and the Admiralty to put work in hand with a view to relieving unemployment, and the present proposal arose therefrom.

Col. Amery strongly supported the Government but he was only sorry that Government had not seen their way to carry out the whole programme of the late Government, namely, eight cruisers and a considerable number of other vessels including aircraft carriers.

Mr. Pringle's motion was rejected by 372 votes to 73.—Reuter.

LEGITIMACY BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN LORDS

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The House of Lords to-day passed the Unemployment Insurance Bill which then received the King's assent.

The Lords to-day passed the second reading of the Legitimacy Bill moved by Lord Buckmaster. The object of the Bill is to legitimize children born out of wedlock if the parents afterwards marry one another.

Lord Haldane said that Government favoured the Bill and hoped that Lord Buckmaster would endeavour to satisfy the Archbishop of Canterbury and other critics in respect of certain amendments at the committee stage.—Reuter.

ARREST AT BHAI PHERU

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 21.

Sardar Bhagatsing Paradeshi who was for some time Secretary of the Sikh League was arrested to-day while he was watching the case of another Akali. It is understood that the arrest is under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for alleged collection of funds for the S. G. P. C. an unlawful Association.

The number of arrested at Bhai Pheru regarding the dispute of lands attached to the shrine which thet Akalis want to seize has reached 1250.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Feb 22.

General conditions in the market are unchanged, with a strong though somewhat less pressing, trade demand for money continuing. The last statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank shows an increase in the cash balance of Rs. 124 lakhs, but against this is to be reckoned the further Rs. 3 crores taken by the Bank as the last instalment of Rs. 12 crores allowable under the Paper Currency Act. The rate for call money is 9 per cent. and the fixed deposits rates for the two and three months period are about 8 to 8½ per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 115.90 lakhs while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 11.81 lakhs. The cash balance has increased by Rs. 124.42 lakhs and now stands at Rs. 13,14,78,000, the percentage being 13.18 as compared with 12.44 of last week. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 9 per cent.

With indications of some slight relief in the pressure of monetary conditions, the gilt-edged market has revived and rates have improved. 3½ per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 65/14. 5 per cent. Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 96/14 and Rs. 97-12 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/8. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 100/12 and Rs. 101; 1930 at Rs. 102/8 and 1932 at Rs. 103/12. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 107/8.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady early in the period under report and business was placed at as high a rate as ls. 5 1/16d. for ready T. T. It is reported that purchases were made for Government account both here and in Calcutta. Later this week, however, although there were no allotments at the last sale of Council bills, the rate declined to ls. 4 27/32d. mainly due to the paucity of export bills and to a revival in the enquiry for bullion imports. The forward rates for T. T. on London are at a discount of 5/32d. to 1/8d. per rupee under the rates for ready T. T.

The dollar quotation declined from $4.50 5/8 to $4.28 5/8 as a result of the Dock strike in London, but subsequently on the settlement of the dispute there was a recovery to $4.31 7/8. A notable feature of the week in the Continental exchanges was the sharp decline in the French franc which depreciated from 96.50 to 104.70 but closes at 102.50. The Belgian franc also depreciated from 112 to 119 and Italian liras from 98.90 to 100.

There were no applications for deferred Telegraphic transfers and bills and immediate telegraphic transfers were not allotted. The highest tender received for immediate telegraphic transfer was ls. 4 15/16d. Rs. 50 lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

The following are the figures of the overseas trade of India for the month of January:—Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 2261 lakhs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 3695 lakhs. Net movement of Treasure import Rs. 455 lakhs. Net balance of trade including enfaced rupee paper in favour of India Rs. 982 lakhs.

GOLD.

Gold was a steady market during the period under report with a rise of about 2 annas per tola in the rates for the ready position on account of the approaching settlement. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 96s. 4d. and 95s. 9d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 26-2-3 and Rs. 25-14-9 for ready, Rs. 26-2-3 and Rs. 25-14-9 for 21st February settlement and Rs. 26-0-3 and Rs. 25-14-6 for 22nd March settlement. The rates for sovereigns were maintained round Rs. 16-4-3 for ready and Rs. 16-4-9 for forward. The off-take averaged about 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 2½ lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £93,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £2,10,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 17,14,748, in bar and coin. The week's shipment is expected to be for about £1,70,000.

SILVER.

Silver was a steady market over the weekend but subsequently, in sympathy with the weaker advices from Shanghai and the fall in the price in London our rates gave way. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33 7-8d. and 33 7-16d. for ready and 33 13-16d. and 33¾d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 4 7/8d. to 3s. 3¼d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 81-10 and Rs. 80-15 for ready, Rs. 81-12 and Rs. 81-0 for 25th February settlement and Rs. 82-4 and Rs. 81-10 for 25th March settlement. The off-take averages about 200 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 3000 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £5,72,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £11,45,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1265 bars and Rs. 3,58,122 in coins. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £25,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Fluctuations in cotton mill shares have been narrow, with some slight tendency to easier levels as compared with the previous week. The only notable feature of the week has been a sharp fall in the price of New Great mill shares which have receded from the neighbourhood of Rs. 500 to Rs. 408. The following are the fluctuations during the week in the prices of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 680-672/8 673/12; Century Rs. 343/12-340-342/8; Colaba Land Rs. 160-152/8-162/8; Crescent Rs. 232/8-223/12-227/8; New Great Rs. 485-408/12; Pearls Rs. 526/4-518/12-525-520; Shapurji Rs. 322/8-315; Simplex Rs. 315-308/12-313/12-312/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 468/12-465-467/8.

The miscellaneous section continues dull with only a limited volume of business passing. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 205; Bombay Burma Rs. 320; British Burma Petrol Rs. 6/1, Bombay Tramway Rs, 87/8 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 100. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 9/8; Katni Ord. Rs. 75 with deferreds at Rs. 192/8 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 41-8. Railway shares were steady, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 805; Central Provinces Rs. 99, Gujerat Rs. 76, Sindh Light Rs. 146 and Tapti Valley Rs. 602/8.

Bank shares were steady during the week, those of the Imperial Bank being quoted at Rs. 1859 with Contributories at Rs. 352/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 80 with those of the Central Bank at Rs 25/12.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating and on the whole show a sharp decline both in New York and Liverpool. At the commencement the markets declined on heavy speculative, Wall Street and Southern selling on reports of the possibilities of short time being introduced in Lancashire. Towards the middle of the week the markets recovered slightly on somewhat favourable tone, but at the close prices once again dropped heavily on account of the Dockers' strike in England and lack of buying power.

For the bulk of the week the tone of the American markets has been quite discouraging and prices show a substantial and sudden breakdown. The course of the markets there is extremely puzzling and we fail to see anything whatever in the position to justify this excessive weakness beyond the news that it is the outcome of the Dockers' strike in England, coupled with fears of a lock-out in Lancashire. The actual breaking out of this strike has been a further disconcerting feature leading to a general lack of confidence, but fortunately this strike has now ended.

The January consumption of United States' mills has been reported to be 5,77,000 bales as compared with 4,62,000 bales in December last. The consumption figure for United States' spinners will be interesting in the next month or two and it should be borne in mind that drastic restriction has to take place owing to the position of supply so that materially lower figures must be expected. We feel, however, that the recent decline must eventually tend to expand consumption to some extent from what would otherwise have been the case as it has assisted the trade to secure their requirements on a better basis than at one time appeared likely. The large operators in America imbued by the lack of spinners' demand, have abandoned the "Bull" side, and the outside interest is now inclined to favour the "Short" side.

Trade reports from Manchester, whilst showing a somewhat curtailed business, show promise of improvement. The amount of enquiry has been large, but only a small fraction of it has developed into actual business. The American spot demand has been of a very limited nature. No buying enthusiasm has been in evidence and at the moment it looks as though present conditions are likely to continue for some time. However, we trust that with a steadier futures market the business which is believed to be pending will be put through.

Whilst we do not anticipate any very great decline from the present level for the immediate future, we are inclined to believe that prices will appreciate later on in the season. At the moment sentiment is totally ignoring the statistical position, but a return of confidence would reveal this very speedily. We, therefore, think that purchases made on conservative lines will pay in the long run, even though the markets might perhaps go lower for the time being.

With regard to the position of the local market, although a steady tone was in evidence for the first few days notwithstanding sharp setbacks in New York, prices however towards the latter part of the week gave way considerably in sympathy with the renewed decline on the other side. So long as outside influences interfere with the course of the market we naturally cannot expect prices to improve, but we believe that the present nervousness will not remain in evidence for an indefinite period and consequently we still adhere to our opinion that it is advisable to buy in markets such as we are now experiencing.

The demand for ready cotton has fallen off considerably and holders are disinclined to part with their stocks in the present depressed state of the market. Nevertheless the actual cotton position remains strong and when once confidence is restored, prices will begin to move sharply upward.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York March	31.78	30.05 minus 173
New York May	32.05	30.45 minus 160
New York July	30.52	29.61 minus 91
New York October	27.20	26.48 minus 72
Liverpool March	18.52	17.28 minus 124
Liverpool May	18.55	17.28 minus 127
Liverpool July	18.14	16.92 minus 122
Liverpool October	16.04	15.17 minus 87

WEEKLY FORWARD MARKETS.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 15th instant at Rs. 597 and on steady buying by Offices and Commission Houses the rate advanced to Rs. 605. On the following day, the market opened easier at Rs. 592 in sympathy with the rapid decline in America, but sharply improved towards the close of the market on the same day to Rs. 601. Since then prices gave way to Rs. 595 on profit-taking and several Marwari jobbers as well as offices selling. On the 19th instant, the bazaar opened easier at Rs. 586 and after recovering a couple of rupees or so quickly gave way again to Rs. 581½ on Offices and Marwari Shroffs selling. Owing to a moderate rise in America, the bazaar on the 20th instant opened firm at Rs. 588 and on heavy buying by a prominent Indore operator and some offices values touched Rs. 596, but this improvement did not maintain, for, on the very next day, i.e., 21st instant, the Bazaar after opening easier at Rs. 582 due to disappointing advices from the other side, gave way further to Rs. 577 on a prominent Japan House and Offices selling and closed on the evening of the same date at Rs. 590½ on buying by Offices and Exporters.

Fine M. G. Oomra March after opening at Rs. 576 on the 15th instant advanced to Rs. 585 on jobbers and offices buying. From this level prices declined to Rs. 575 due to easier advices from Home, but steadily improved to Rs. 583 on renewed buying by jobbers and Commission Houses. Selling by Japan Houses caused the market to decline to Rs. 578. On the 19th, the market after opening at Rs. 564/65 steadily gave way further to Rs. 559, but on the following day prices recovered sharply to Rs. 574 on Bull operators buying. With New York reporting easier on the 21st the market that day opened at Rs. 558 and further depressed to Rs. 553 on Japan Houses and Marwari Shroffs selling and closed on the same day at Rs. 568. Whilst Oomra May opening on the 15th instant at Rs. 569 and advancing to Rs. 573 on general buying, gave way to Rs. 564 on Commission Houses selling. From this level prices began to improve gradually to Rs. 580 on renewed buying by jobbers and several offices, but quickly depressed on profit-taking to Rs. 558 and closed firm on the 21st instant at Rs. 575 in sympathy with the advance in Broach.

Fully Good M. G. Bengal March opened on the 15th instant at Rs. 514 and closed on the 21st at Rs. 517 the highest being Rs. 523 and the lowest Rs. 504. Whilst May was quoted at Rs. 517 at the opening and at Rs. 521 at the closing, the highest being Rs. 528 on the 18th and the lowest Rs. 508.

PIECE-GOODS.

The general conditions prevailing in the cloth market during the past week have not shown much change. The demand has not been brisk. Delhi and Cawnpore have been quiet after the purchases made some time back. There has been some retail demand from Marwar. Small parcels have also changed hands in the bazaar amongst the merchants. The demand for the marriage season and the "Holi" holidays has not come up to expectations owing to the stringency in the money market. Some improvement has been noticeable in Grey Shirtings. 45 inches Red End styles have been in better request at higher rates. 39 inches by 37½ to 38 yards Red End Grey Shirtings have advanced in value by three to four annas per piece. There is no inquiry for Lancashire Grey Drills. Japanese "Elephant" Drills have shown a fair reduction in the price. Low quality Drills of Japanese make have been scarce, and as high prices and distant deliveries are required by the makers, it is reported that a Japanese Firm has bought about three hundred packages in the market for resale later on. Stocks of 45 inches by 22 yards Grey Jaconets have been scarce and rates have advanced by one to two annas per piece. The tinted qualities of Grey Jaconets are moving well. White Shirtings have been slightly easier. In White Mulls there has not been much change. Some concessions in current prices could be had from needy sellers. 26 inches by 18 yards White Nainsooks worth from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8 and those in 44 inches by 18 yards of the values of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per piece have been in better request, but stocks are light. Fancies and Prints are moving in small quantities.

The Manchester Market has been steady and much difficulty has been experienced in arranging transactions, owing to the disparity in prices and also on account of the buyers requiring early deliveries. Some manufacturers having orders in hand are not disposed to accept further business at reduced rates. Makers in Blackburn are well engaged with work. The labour trouble has caused some anxiety. After the settlement of the railway strike, the dockers had ssruck work, but happily a settlement of the dispute has been arrived at, which has relieved the tension. A dispute has also arisen in the cotton room of the Thornham Spinning Company's mill near Oldham, where three hundred operatives are employed. The point at issue is of first rate importance as it may lead to a lockout involving all the mills within the federation and 150,000 operatives. The employers have convened a meeting of the whole trade for 26th February. The absence of the cardroom operatives' representatives from the Joint Comference at Mancheste to establish the agreed system of control for the American yarn sections of the industry has created a deadlock in the scheme and the conference has been indefinitely adjourned.

Local Mill Cloths have attracted increased attention from Calcutta buyers, and the following lots have been sold by the Mills:—

1300 Bales Swan and Finlay Mills Satin Calendered Grey Shirtings X quality at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

200 Bales Currimbhoy Mills Ditto at Rs. 1-8-3 per lb.

Some merchants in the bazaar who had bought similar goods at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. have also sold to Calcutta buyers the same at a profit of four and a half pies per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37	1/2/8	13	15	0
„ 100,000	45 ×	„ ..	16	0	0
„ No. 33,000	45 ×	„ ..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	37 ×	„ ..	12	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„ ..	13	8	0
„ No. 2750	45 ×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39	..		..	
„ No. 2310	44 × 38	1/2		..	
Dewhursts BBB	38 × 38	1/2	21	0	0
„ BB ..	38 × 38	1/2	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5 ..	38 × 38	1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510 ..	39 × 37	1/2/38	13	12	0
„ No. 4462 ..	41 ×	„ ..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker ..	39 ×	„ ..	13	15	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51 × 38		Avg. 19	0	0
Sassoons No 7414 ..	44+38		16	4	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29 × 40	Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	..26 × 40	..	16	8	0
Mistsui's Elephant	..29 × 40	Net	22	6	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18 ..	..45 × 22	..	8	9	0
„ No. 138 ..	..40 × 22	..	6	12	0
„ No. 636 ..	..44 × 22	..	7	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	..32 × 42	..	28	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36 × 40	..	29	2	0
Ralli's No 9889	..33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	..33 × 40	..	19	4	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6 ..	41 × 19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60 ..	..46 × 19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600 ..	..51 × 19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000 ..	..56 × 19	..	11	6	0
„ No. 88 ..	..58 × 20	..	7	10	0
„ No. 1270 ..	..27 × 18	..	3	11	0
„ No. 818 ..	..39 × 20	..	7	6	0
„ No. 1440 ..	..36 × 20	..	5	13	0
„ No. 5352 ..	..42 × 20	..		..	
„ No. 2755 ..	..42 × 20	..		..	
„ No. 1703 ..	..52 × 20	Net	15	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27 × 18	..	3	11	0
„ No. 119 ..	..37 × 18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 229 ..	..42 × 18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 339 ..	..47 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ 1K/4K38",47",48"53 × 18		Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95 ..	..58 × 20	..	7	9	0
„ No. 66999	..40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775 ..	..40 × 18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 875 ..	..45 × 18	..	6	10	0
„ No. 975 ..	..50 × 18	..	7	2	0
„ No. 615 ..	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58 × 20	..	7	9	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27 × 18	..	3	8	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	..27 × 18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81 ..	..	..	4	8	0
„ No. 1850 ..	..	..	4	0	0
„ No. 1900 ..	..	..	4	2	0
„ No. 2600 ..	..	..	4	4	0
„ No. 21021	..	..	4	6	0
„ No. 36920 T. B.	..38 × 22	..		..	
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati ..	..33 × 18	..		..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW	..34 × 18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..	7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767 ..	..26 × 18	..	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„	..	4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	..38 × 22	..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520 ..	..26 × 18	..	4	8	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"		..	4	8	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The Yarn Market has ruled very dull and uninteresting throughout the whole week, and prices in certain cases have gone lower to some extent. The weakness is due to continued decline in American cotton, very tight money, continued absence of demand in spite of hopes and the nervousness of the dealers, who cannot be expected to wait and hold their stocks or effect new purchases in face of the very wild fluctuations in cotton that we have been recently experiencing, and the uncertainty in the word trade. It is true that statistical position of cotton does not justify any serious decline, and it is also expected in some circles that cotton may suddenly rise again at any moment, the present decline being merely forced down by the speculators, but still, the very fact that the demand for cotton goods has been continuously dull and the buying is very much restricted in itself shows that the Indian consumers are not able to pay these high prices. At any rate the position is uncertain at the moment, and requires very careful handling.

English yarns do not show any change for ready delivery. Forward business has been very small, though the prices in Manchester have gone down to some extent.

Japanese yarns have ruled quiet, and prices have declined by ¼ anna per lb. Forward business has been done at Rs. 10/15 lower than the previous rates, and although the Importing Houses are sellers, buyers are not prepared to operate at their limits. Sampin has gone down.

Indian mills are more or less in the same position. The strike continues with still not much hopes of any early settlement. In spite of this, ready rates of yarns have declined as the demand from consuming centres has long been absent, and cotton has been weaker. Mills have locally sold a few bales at little lower rates, and are eagerly waiting for improvement in cotton and consequently in yarns.

On the whole the position is very uncertain, and it is very difficult to judge anything correctly at the moment. We however have no hopes for anything like substantial improvement in yarn prices, as the present level is sufficiently high, and any unfavourable news, acts on prices at once. The purchases should therefore be effected very cautiously and just for the immediate requirements.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

		Rs.	a.	p.
61/2s SECOND QUALITY.				
Finlay			..	
Apollo		13	12	0
Simplex		13	4	0
Shapoorji		13	4	0
Currimbhoy		13	8	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
Edward Sassoon			..	
Apollo			..	
David		13	4	0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
Jacob (Seven stars)		14	0	0
Edward Sassoon		14	4	0
Apollo		14	0	0
Bradbury		14	8	0
10 1/2s.				
Shapoorji		14	12	0
Apollo		15	0	0
Swadeshi		15	12	0
Bradbury		14	8	0
Asur Virji			..	
David (Floworman)		15		0
David (Cockatoo)		15	6	0
Indo China			..	
12 1/2s.				
Elphinstone		16	0	0
Currimbhoy		15	16	0
China			..	
Moon		15	8	0
Apollo		15	8	0
Dawn			..	
14 1/2				
Kilachand		15	8	0
Apollo		16	8	0
City		17	8	0
Colaba Land		17	4	0
Fazalbhai		16	4	0
30s.				
Kilachand		17	0	0
Edward Sassoon		18	0	0
Elphinstone		18	0	0
Phoenix		18	12	0
Dawn			..	
Japan		18	8	0

MESSRS. ABDULLA IUSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Wallace Bomay Union.

Superfine ..	18/8	18/	17/8
House-hold ..	17/4	16/8	16/
Export ..	17/	16/	15/8
Ata No. 3 ..	13/	12/8	12/8
Bran, Coarse ..	1/	1/	1/
Bran, Fine ..	1/	1/	1/
Soji	19/	18/8	18/
Rawa	18/8	18/	18/

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, Feb 22.

Spot prices

Description	21-2-24	14-2-24
Bengals F. G. ..	510	545
S/Punjab F. G.	510	545
Broach F. G. ..	600	635
Oomras Fine ..	575	610
Muttia F. ..	560	595
M. G. Khandssh F. ..	565	600

Futures. Settlement Rates.

Hedges Contracts	21-2-24	15-2-24	22-2-24
Bengals March ..	505	524	519
May	510	526	523
Broach, April/May ..	580	614	589
Oomra F. March. ..	555	590	566
May	560	594	573
Southerns, May/June	600	629	610

Receipts for the week ending 21st Feb. 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	21112	30950
Oomras	109008	116184
Dholleras	2316	13912
Broach	23518	23283
Southerns	7260	1058
Persians	393	144
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	79	..
East Africans	667	1021
Other sorts	..	..
Total ..	164353	186552

Exports for the week ending 21st Feb. 1924.

	Bales
Europe U. K.	324[6]
Continent	1348[4]
China	8231
Japan.	68877
Coast Ports	3042
Total	96883
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	25189
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	45158
Total ..	70297

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 21st Feb. 1924 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
2013848	1884475	1861101	1130306	1441491

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 21st Feb. 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20,
Europe—U. K. 97941	71512			
Europe—Continent. 514661	334915	295786	290492	268374
China 60918	155895	107550	88438	55477
Japan 750610	781478	767534	323727	771329
Coast Ports 27621*	15861	11502	7101	16645
Total 1451751	1359661	1182372	709758	1101825

*Including 12868 bales for U. S. of America

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 21st Feb 1924 .. .. .. 14,498 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 21st Feb. 1924 .. .. 8,09,199* „

NOTE:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships mainfests.

*Mill consumption after the 24th January 1924 has been taken as 'Nil' in view of the prevailing Mill Strikes.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN FIRM,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Jutes market opened firm with a fair amount of bullish support for Howrah and Clive. Later on the news becoming known as regards the settlement of the dock strike rates hardened further with a corresponding strength reflected on the hundred rupee denominations.

Cottons are without any variations.

Coals though with enquiry, yet restricted to small dimensions. The tone of the market seems to indicate a development towards strength. Standard Ghusick Huntodih and Union registered and advance on the previous quotations.

Teas with sellers disinclined to reanse business, has not increased proportionately with buying orders nevertheless all transactions recorded show an improvement in prices.

Miscellaneous with only a moderate turnover there are no features that call for any special mention.

Government securities remain steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper 65/11, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 96/13 5½ per cent. war Bonds 1928, 103/8 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 101/1 S. L. Do. 1927 101 S. L. Do. 1930 102/4. Do. 1931, 102/14 S. L. Do. 1932, 103/6 S. L. 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 101/8 S. L.

Cottons.—Agra United pref. 42, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 24/12, Dunbar 189, Do. pref. 155 S. L. Kesoram 5/8, New Victoria 4/8.

Jutes:—Alexandra pref. 100/8, Alliance 489/8, Anglo India 362 S. L. Bally 164, Birla 7/12, S. L. Cheviot 256 S. L. Clive 30/2, Dalhousie 333, Fort William 281/8 S. L., Hooghly pref. 14/4, Howrah 39/2, Hukumchand ord. 8/7, Kamarhatty 450, XD., Kanknarrah 376 xd., Kelvin 665, S. L.; Kinnison 890, S. L., National 281, Northbrook 44/8, Nuddea 41, Orient 192/8, Presidency 6/13, Reliance 48/8 S. L., Union 432/8.

Coals.—Benakuri 1/2, Central Kurkend 28/8, Damagurriah 10/6, Ghusick and Muslia 21, Gopalchuck 16, Huntodih 4/2, Kalapahari 35/8, New Beerbhoom 34/8 S.L., New Kessurgurrah 18/4 North Damuda 8/4, Pench Valley 24, Phulartitand 2/10, Royal 2/6, Samla and Kendra 12/6, Satpukuria and Asansol 4, Standard 64/8, Sudamdih 2/11, Union 14/4.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cements Rs. ½, B. L. Corpn. ord 6 S. O. L. Do. def. 7, Indian Cables 1/14, Es. I. Indo-Burma Tin 7/14, Spencers Hotel 14, New Savan Sugar 9, S. L., Samasti pur Sugar 9.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 30/8, Duffaghu 12/12, Dimakusi 29/8, East India 16/4, S. L.; Hasimara 67/8, Huledibari 34/4, Jutlibari 15/10 Kornafuli 90, Tukvar 27/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and seven eight pence and demand one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 21th Feb. 1924

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.865 in.
Temperature of air ..	76.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	67.7 „
Dew point	61.9 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	62.% „
Extent of cloudy sky (one whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0 0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3 „
Minimum „ „ ..	70 5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW N, NNW NW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..miles 214

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soil	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Soil
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	22	0 21		6 30	16 10
		12 27	29 4	12 27	15 9
S.	24	1 26	28 1	7 42	16 2
		13 51	29 2	19 48	17 0
M.	25	24	28 7	8 22	16 3
		14 38	27 6	20 33	18 1
Tu.	26	2 45	27 9	9 8	16 6
		15 34	26 10	21 26	19 4
W.	27	3 32	26 9	10 4	7 0
		16 41	26 2	22 35	20 6
Th.	28	4 30	25 10	11 17	17 6
		18 5	25 11		

BELGAUM CYCLISTS' UNION.

On Thursday the 14th instant a few of the enthusiastic citizens of Belgaum met at the Beynon-Smith High School in order to elect a managing committee to arrange for the forthcoming 50 Miles' Cycle race. Mr. Vamanrao Kapaleshwari presided. Seeing that there are good cyclists in Belgaum, who have won many prizes in such races at Poona and Jamakhandi, it was thought advisable to arrange for such a race in Belgaum itself very soon. And for that purpose it was decided to elect a managing committee to collect money and arrange for the race. The name of managing committee was to be "The Belgaum Cyclists' Union." The result of the election is as follows:—Mr. C. S. Kirby, B.A. Hon. Secretary, Mr. G.C. Appugol. Hon. Treasurer. Committee Members.—Messrs: D. S. Aralikatti, Y. B. Chavan, K. G. Daffedar, P. Godse, S. K. Jathar. S. S. Kanabargimath, V. A. Kapaleshwari, G. S. Kolhapure, N. P. Naik, R.M. Shaik, M.K. Shinde, V.N. Siddarnavar, D. R. Tulaskar, V. K. Virupakshi, and S. G. Watchmaker.

It was decided to make an earnest appeal to the citizens of Belgaum as well as to those of the neighbouring towns to show their interest and enthusiasm by subscribing liberally towards this scheme.

MR. MULLICK RESIGNS MINISTERSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Associated Press is informed that, in consequence of his defeat in the recent election, the Hon. Mr. S.N. Mullick, Minister for Local Self-Government, has tendered his resignation to the Governor. His Excellency has regretfully accepted it and asked Mr. Mullick to remain in office until his successor has been appointed.

MRS. BESANT BUSY AT DELHI

EFFORTS TO HOLD NATIONAL CONVENTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Since the passing of Pt. Motilal Nehru's Coalition Party resolution in the Legislative Assembly for a Round Table Conference public interests in the proceedings of that House has scarcely been visible. Even non-official members do not attend in full strength. But there have been a few skirmishes yielding no tangible results. There was, however, a surprising incident in which the Government snatched a most unexpected victory with the help of the Swarajists. It was in connection with the introduction of the Evidence Act Amendment Bill moved by Mr. Rama Iyengar. The measure is unnecessary cried several non-officials. The Government opposed it for the same reason. But Mr. Rama Iyengar was unreasonably obdurate evidently under the impression that if the motion was pressed to a division, the Nationalists, of whom he is one, would support him. But he was sadly mistaken, and the result was that he was badly defeated. But the incident has a lesson. It proves conclusively that the Nationalists are not the unreasonable body they are painted to be.

But the snatch victory of the Government appears to have encouraged them in imagining that the Nationalist Party is divided. Certainly not. This Bill was not a party question. It was a redundant measure and nobody was interested in it. Nobody cared which side he voted on it. Moreover, the leader of the Swarajists has gone to Poona to consult Mahatma Gandhi as to the nature of the fight to put up in the Assembly in the face of the Government's refusal to form a Round Table Conference. Of course the Nationalists want to give Government reasonable time to perceive their folly and come down to terms That is the reason why the Swarajists abstained from voting on supplementary demands for grants amounting to over two crores and they are conserving their energies for the bigger fight to be waged in March.

The comments of the "Manchester Guardian" on the Assembly's deb

COUNCIL OF STATE.

AMENDMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES LAW,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

To-day's meeting of the Council of State was devoted to the discussion of two unimportant bills of a consolidating character. There were no questions to be asked but nearly a quarter of an hour was occupied in the President ascertaining the wish of the House as regards the taking of a group photo during this session and the hanging of a painting of His Excellency Lord Reading by Babu Devakinandan Prasad Singh. The sense of the House was that the group photo should be taken during the time of the budget discussion as it is expected the attendance will then be larger. As regards the pointing of Lord Reading, the President suggested that the question of hanging it in the present chamber of the Council of State or in the chamber which was now in course of erection at Raisina, might be left to be decided till the architect was consulted. Meanwhile the House suggested that the expression of thanks to Babu Devakinandan Prasad Singh, a zamindar, might be conveyed for his gift.

CRIMINAL TRIBES LAW AMENDMENT.

The President announced that the undermentioned members had been elected to the panel of members from whom would be drawn persons to advise the Department of Emigration:—The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. G.A. Natesan, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadikari, Lala Ramsarandas, Khan Bahadur Amirudin, Mr. Vedamurthi, Mr. Karandikar and Mr. Syed Raza Ali.

Mr. Raza Ali who had taken fourteen days, at his own request, to study the Criminal Tribes Law Consolidation Bill, expressed his satisfaction that the five Acts of the Legislature had been scientifically arranged and all the sections had been made clearer. He, however, objected to certain small changes and the insertion of a new proviso which might be considered a departure from the alleged objects of the Bill. But as the changes were, however, not of any substantial character, he supported the consideration of the Bill. The Bill was then taken into consideration.

Mr. Raza Ali thought that clause number 18 was unnecessary but Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy, as well as the President, pointed out the circumstances under which it was provided that a local Government might authorise the transfer of persons from a settlement or school within its province. Thereupon the clause was allowed to remain. After further discussion the Bill was passed.

Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, handsomely acknowledged the services rendered by Mr. Khaparde in consolidating the law relating to the criminal tribes in a comprehensive manner.

The President associated himself with the observations of Mr. Crerar.

TOLLS ON PUBLIC ROADS.

The bill to consolidate the law relating to tolls on public roads and bridges next came up for discussion.

Mr. Raza Ali objected to certain minor changes made in the bill from the existing acts. This elicited an admirable dissertation from Sir Alexander Muddiman on the object and principles of consolidation. It was not an act of mere scissoring and pasting but a great task of finding out the essence of the law and bringing it out in a comprehensive form. As one who had been in this job for a long time Sir Alexander testified to the difficulties attendant on this task and advised the members, especially Mr. Raza Ali, not to be too meticulous as regards the absence of a word here or the insertion of a new one there, but to satisfy themselves if the object of the law had not been altered and on the other hand, better served by consolidation. This having been done the passage of the bill was rendered more or less smooth. There was, however, some discussion on clause six relating to the exemption from payment of toll but Sir Mahomed Shafi's explanation removed the objection. Eventually the Bill was passed.

The Council adjourned till Monday.

THE STATE RAILWAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 21.

The total approximate gross receipts of all the State railways for the first ten months of the financial year based on audited figures for the first eight months and approximate figures for December and January amounted to Rs. 755800000 (seventy five crores fifty-eight lakhs). As the Budget estimate for the period was Rs. 78,20,00,000 (seventy-eight crores and twenty lakhs) total receipts have fallen short of the Budget estimate by Rs. 2,62,00,000 (two crores and sixty-two lakhs). On the other hand the estimated working expenses for the first ten-months amounted to Rs. 51,31,00,000 (fifty-one crore thirty-five lakhs while the approximate working expenses for the same period hav only amounted to Rs. 48,34,00,000 (forty eight crores thirty-four lakhs) which has resulted in the saving of Rs. 3,01,00,000 (three crores and one lakh).

A HYDERABAD WEDDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 21.

The Nawab of Banganapalle was married in Hyderabad to the daughter of Mr. Mir Asad Ali yesterday. A reception was held at which there were present Sir Lennox Russell and many noblemen and a fair number of European guests.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST TROUBLES

is easily and quickly overcome with the aid of Pinkettes. Gently laxative, they cleanse the system, thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the breath, clearing the skin of pimples and blotches. Dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient, Pinkettes keep you well. Of chemists, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

NEW TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

SECCESSFUL TRIALS AT SUCUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Feb. 21.

The results of the new treatment of leprosy show, in the case of several lepers in this State that all symptoms have passed and they have returned to their usual life and work. They continue under occasional observation but there has been no recurrence of the disease. With the young and in early cases, this cleansing of the indications of disease takes place within a relatively short time. Though it is well that lepers should have the healthy conditions of a hospital as at Dichapalli, yet segregation is not essential to the treatment. In Calcutta the establishment of out-patient dispensaries has met with considerable success. It is proposed to open a similar centre in Hyderabad City. The Government has reserved a suitable building for this purpose and Dr. Mrs. Kerr, of Dichpally fame, will attend twice weekly.

MADRAS THE BEAUTIFUL.

LORD WILLINGDON'S IMPRESSIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The annual dinner of the Madras Trades Association was held to-night at the Hotel D'Angelis. Replying to the toast of the Government of Madras and its Governor, His Excellency Lord Willingdon after expressing grateful thanks to those present for the cordial and generous acceptance of the toast set out his impressions of his five years of official life in this Presidency.

In the first place His Excellency compared the position of the three great Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal by an analogy likening them to three sisters, two of them he had known for years very well and with one of whom he had only casual acquaintance. They should be agreed, His Excelency thought, that the younger sisters of Bombay and Bengal were very active and modern. Young people were sometimes, it might seem to them, rather insubordinate to their parent, the Government of India, but the parent appeared to be very proud of them always and ready to increase their allowance at any time. On the other hand, they had Madras, the elder sister, who in form and feature, to his mind, was better looking than the other two, always a perfect lady with considerable pride in family traditions, but so economical that the parent had often reduced her allowance with the result that she is hardly ever able to buy herself a new trousseau.

Leaving the region of analogy and coming down to facts the Governor said from his experience of India he could truly say that he considered the Madras Presidency to be a most beautiful part of this country and that by its length of sea-board and its variety of climate and resources it offered an opportunity of development of very special character and he had felt it his duty since he lived here to press strongly three particular points of attention on the people. In the first place they had endeavoured to encourage the development of the province in all banches of its administration. In the second place they had never ceased in their endeavour to impress on the Government of India, the fact of the existence of the Presidency of Madras and in the third place they had endeavoured to show, and on this he was rather personally responsible for, that it was a bad thing to keep large provincial balances, which from time to time may be raided by other people and they had done this with such a success that for four years had a considerable deficit and quite justifiably so, considering the large sum of three and a half crores, which was taken from them annually towards the revenues of the Government of India.

His Excellency then referred to the unfortunate world condition militating against the development he had hoped for during his administration of both Bombay and Madras owing to the war, and trade depression, and said notwithstanding all these difficulties they could claim to have done something to push forward the development in all branches of administration. He gave some instances, particularly in matters connected with trade development. such as development of forests, irrigation etc. The Governor went on to say that from all appearances now there was much more active sympathy and interest being taken by the Government of India in the affairs of the Presidency.

In proof of this His Excellency referred to the assurances of the Finance Member of the Government of India, that Madras would be the first to receive a remission of its contribution whenever the Government of India found it possible to pay something back and he could only trust that the Madras Government would insist on this promise being completely fulfilled. Another matter was the change of atmosphere on the part of the India Government towards railway development in Madras on really substantial lines.

In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor said he was greatly delighted to feel that Lord Goschen is to succeed him as the head of the administration in Madras. He was confident that the Presidency as a whole and businessmen in particular, might well congratulate themselves on having secured his services for the coming five years as the head of the administration.

OUR MADRAS LETTER.

NON-CO-OPERATORS AND THE CORPORATION,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The release of Mahatma Gandhi has brought the greatest joy to the people. The fact is that the masses of India to-day look up to the simple 'weaver and farmer' of Sabarmati as their greatest living leader. Even the "Madras Mail", while it does not disguise its apprehension that "Mr. Gandhi free represents a real problem and a possible menace to the peace of India," pays tribute to his personal character and appeals to him "to repay consideration (of Government) with wisdom." That stout non-Brahmin champion *Justice*, welcomes the release of Mahatma Gandhi. It feels convinced that, wedded as he is to the doctrine of *ahimsa* (non-violence) "his voice will ring out clear and strong against all those sinister forces which have recently come into play and which make for anarchy and lawlessness." It is good that wisdom has at last dawned in the mind of *Justice* that Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest guarantee of peace in India.

Attempts are being made to muzzle the press in Madras. The outcome of the discussion in the Madras Legislative Council raised over certain comments of *Swarajya* on the conduct of the President of the Council in the matter of Mr. Swami Venkatachellam Chetty's censure motion is not yet known. The question involved is one of great importance. The Law Member's comparison of the President of the Local Council with the speaker of the House of Commons was absurd in the extreme. To compare the rights and privileges of a sovereign parliament, with what is a creature and instrument of the bureaucracy is ludicrous folly. The speaker's rulings are not sacrocanct, that they should be immune from criticism by the press. It is a dangerous doctrine to enthrone the 'privileges' of the speaker above the rights of the press.

TANJORE 'NO-TAX' CAMPAIGN.

The Madras Government climbed down from its position in so far as His Excellency-in-Council was compelled by circumstances to receive a deputation of the Tanjore Mirasdars the day before yesterday in connection with the Tanjore resettlement question. But we shall have to wait some days more to know the net result of what the deputation has been able to achieve. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., who is just now in Delhi in connection with the Assembly session, was wired for to join the deputation, but he wired back to say that he could not participate in the deputation, much to his regret. He, however, gave his valuable opinion, and asked the deputation to strongly urge the need for total suspension of resettlement collection, pending further investigation. He asked them to take a courageous stand in the matter. The deputation that awaited on His Excellency on the 18th., no doubt set forth their case most ably in their comprehensive memorandum. One of the points urged by them was that the Government was precluded from enhancing the land-tax by the treaty arrangements they had entered into with their predecessor, the Rajah of Tanjore. All the same, the deputation betrayed weakness. After practically bringing the Government down on their Knees, it is rather queer to see the Mirasdars' Deputation Memorandum suggesting the *modification* of the enhanced rates as an alternative to complete suspension of enhancement! This is nothing short of a somersault, and it remains to be seen whether the coming Mirasdars' conference will endorse the weak-kneed plea of the deputation. Already there are protests from Kumbakonam!

A CALL FOR MUNICIPAL ACTION.

The Madras District Congress Council has at last decided to capture the Corporation, taking its cue from Ahmedabad. Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in his capacity as the President of the District Congress Council, has issued an appeal to the voters of the city exhorting them to capture the seats that will fall soon vacant in the Corporation. The City Congress Council will soon put up candidates who will, of course be Congressmen pledged to follow the mandates of the City Congress Council in all Municipal matters. The Division Sabhas have been asked to educate the electorates of the respective areas in the City. The City Khilafat Committee and the Swaraj Party will co-operate with the District Congress Committee in the coming ampaign.

MADRAS SWARAJISTS.

It may be remembered that the members the Swarajya Party in the local Council came in for a good deal of public criticism, both in the press and on the platform. The Swarajya Party held a meeting some days ago to frame their policy. Rules have been adopted with reference to the policy to be pursued in the Council in the event of their demands being rejected by the Government and the Party decided to enter on a policy of consistent obstruction as laid down in the first manifesto of the Party and in consonance with the instructions issued by the General Council which met at Cocanada and by the Executive Committee of the Party which met at Lucknow.

The Annual Budget of the Government will come up before the local Council next month, and it remains to be seen how far the Swarajists will act together as a Party of disciplined men. It is hoped that they will not bring further discredit on their Party by veiled co-operation masquerading under Non-Co-operation.

ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

(Continued from page 8.)

manageable. No touch can be kept up between teachers and taught. The attendance in some of the classes will beat many an audience of public meetings in the Hirabag or Prarthana Samaj Mandir. When the present writer was in the first year class, he had the privilege of being one of two hundred and forty-three students. It is open to doubt if any Professor knew more than a dozen students of his class. A hundred students in a class ought to be the limit. The word "lecture" applied to College teaching to distinguish it from mere school teaching, is more than vindicated. The result of overcrowding is that there is no impress on any student of the College to which he belongs. The very number succeeds in preventing a large proportion from taking part in celebrations and social gatherings. The other day the Governor was present in the Hall of the Wilson College on its "College Day." The hall, packed to its utmost capacity, the galleries being full, could possibly not contain its present total of students: with difficulty it accommodated the total number of "reading" students twelve years ago. To that number are added professors, a few invited guests and such past students as are pleased to attend. None can argue that this is a desirable condition. There is very little attachment for the College in the hearts of a majority of the students and little more can be expected with the present congestion which makes it the main concern of the student to "fill the term" and get out of the "Job" with as much haste as possible. The only solution of this overcrowding is to establish more Colleges. Those, who will only increase the number of students by providing more scholarships and increased hostel accommodation without adding to the teaching accommodation. will only aggravate the present, already intolerable condition. Even at the temporary sacrifice, therefore, of these two eminently desirable items, it is necessary to establish one more College.

THE ADVANTAGE.

The projected College is an "Islamic" College and some object to its communal character. Without labouring this point, the present writer will say that it is better that the students of even one community should be freed from the necessity of listening to the Christian Scripturt which is taught in the Wilson College during the hour of marking attendance. There was a very angry outburst of protest against the compulsory teaching of the Bible in the Wilson College in the years 1920-21 and a large number of students boycotted it. If a new College were, then, opened, whether sectarian or non-sectarian, that number of students would have joined it. Many students did leave the Wilson only to join the St. Xavier's which was, as a result, simply flooded. In the year 1923, students again went to the Wilson College in such large numbers that quite a good number were refused admission. If there had been even a Muslim College available, students would not have had to submit to the Compulsory Bible teaching to which they objected. This is only a negative advantage. There is, in the writer's opinion, more than this advantage. Muslim religious instruction is quite a desirable thing. The present writer does not subscribe to the doctrine that separatist or unnational tendencies are developed by religious instruction. Oversecularisation has, indeed, led to the growth of selfishness and a narrow outlook. The remedy against this growth is the provision of real religious instruction.

MUSLIM STUDENTS.

It has been a matter of dispute whether the Islamia College should be open to students of all communities or should be restricted to those of Muslim Faith. It may be submitted that the College should—at least for the present—be open to students of all communities. Such an arrangement is not detrimental to Islamic culture and will provide a broad outlook. It will also provide the facilities for University education required by students of other communities staying in suburbs. The provision for Islamic religious education should be made and attendance at those classes should be made compulsory for the Mussalman students. In the case of other students attendance at these classes should be voluntary. Provision may also be made to enable Mussalman students and professors to offer their prayers at which the attendance must, necessarily, be restricted to students of Muslim Faith. The advantage to the Muslim students should be that, if possible, no Muslim students should be charged fees. If that be not possible, a large percentage of Muslim students should be awarded scholarships and free studentships, which advantages should not be available to students of other communities. Such an arrangement will satisfy both parties to the controversy over the "College."

INDEPENDENCE.

By far the greatest advantage to be secured in founding the "Islamia College" is freedom from galling restraint and from the lack of national sentiment generally associated with the existing Colleges. The University constitution is, ere long, to be so amended as to make the Senate more responsible to public opinion. The Minister of Education is already responsible to an elected House, if not in theory, at least in effect, the salary of the Minister being subject to the vote of the Legislative Council and the legislation in respect of transferred subjects not being certifiable by the Governor. If the founders of the New College at Andheri keep a spirit of Independence, the Islamia College will be a National College in spirit though perhaps not in name. Indeed the checks that will obtain will not allow irresponsibility or arrogance or intolerance to grow in that College. There will be a fine opportunity of bringing about a healthy blending of the best in Western and Eastern Culture. In bringing together students of all religious denominations on the playground, in the debating club and in the lecture hall, there will be a good field for cultivating those qualities of sociability and sportsmanship which will cement the ties of national unity.

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"Builds Bonnie Babies"

The safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

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UNHEARD-OF-PRICES!

THE "HAYMARKET" OR "ORNO"

OIL SIDE LAMPS

British Manufacture.

OIL SIDE LAMPS

Won't Blow Out.

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure Lamps of excellent construction and finish at a figure below cost. When once cleared this offer cannot be repeated. Order now to secure supplies.

A strong sturdy LAMP eminently suitable for use on LARGE or SMALL Cars.

Diameter of face 5½ ins. Height 12 ins. Fitted with red back light.

STOCKED IN 4 FINISHES.

MODEL "A," Black and Brass, Rs. 35-0 pair.

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ALL FINISHES SAME PRICE

MODEL "C," All Brass, Rs. 35-0 pair.

MODEL "D," Nickel-Plated, Rs. 35-0 pair.

ALL LAMPS AT Rs. 35-0 PER PAIR TO CLEAR.

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Accessory Specialists,

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Bonafide Removal Sale

Drastic Reductions

FEBRUARY 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th.

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MANGO PULP

A DELICIOUS INDIAN FRUIT PULP OF GREAT FOOD VALUE AND HIGHEST PURITY.

THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FRESH RIPE CRAFT MANGO ON THE WORLD'S MARKET.

Refuse Imitation Manufactured By The Oriental Canning Co. Monavar Adlas

Sold Everywhere. DEPOT: 51 Chuckla Street BOMBAY.

THE

JUPITER

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Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

	Rs.
Premium Income for 1919,	62,635
Premium Income for 1920,	2,51,996
Premium Income for 1921,	20,68,500
Premium Income for 1922,	22,57,520
CLAIMS PAID	21,92,275
ASSETS EXCEED	32,00,000

Business Transacted: Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, Etc.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

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CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, Idram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

BLACK FACECLOTH SEMI SUIT

with Silk Facing ...	Rs. 95.
Fancy Indigo Serge Suit	Rs. 75.
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PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

113, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KHADI WORK.

SJT. C. RAJAGOPALACHAR AT CHANDA

At a public meeting held at Chanda (Central Provinces) Mr. C. Rajagopalachar made a speech, in which he said:—

You all love Mahatmaji, you have gathered here only to hear what Mahatmaji wants us to tell you. We are honoured by you today only because we are servants of Mahatmaji. The British Government rules India outwardly to-day, but Mahatmaji rules the hearts of the Indian people. You should not only love Mahatmaji but also follow him. He asks you first of all to do the very simple thing of wearing Khadi. You may not do anything else that Mahatmaji asks you to do but this at least he wants of you.

You are living in an ancient town and a great Fort Wall tells us of our past history. But our industries are even more ruined than the Fort within which you are living. It is perhaps easier to repair this fort than to repair the industries which have been given mortal blows by foreign domination. Even as the Police station is now located in one of the ancient royal buildings so too has foreign yarn seized our hand looms. This town is full of skilful and diligent weavers. But they use all foreign yarn. They were weaving as skilfully and as diligently before foreign yarn came. Our spinning Industry has all died. Even as the police office is distributing justice the weavers are distributing cloth. Even as behind the police station the courage and self reliance of the people have died so also our spinning industry has died. But it is possible for you all to resurrect this Industry as it is possible for you all to get back your freedom. If only the weavers agree to weave hand-spun yarn there are thousand of poor sisters who are ready to spin. But I know it is very difficult for the weavers to change in a day. I know that they have lost the practise of weaving handspun yarn. If they begin to weave with handspun yarn they find the yarn breaking, they find the work slow, and that they are not getting enough wages. But that is because the spinners have lost their practise and they do not spin good yarn. The weavers have also got used to foreign yarn and find many difficulties in weaving handspun yarn. Mahatmaji wants all weavers who are here that they should take to handspun yarn whatever may be the difficulties. If you have two looms in your house you ought at least to give one loom to handspun yarn. It is only in the beginning that you will get coarse yarn but if you all begin to weave handspun yarn the spinners also will spin fine yarn, much finer and stronger than any machinery could produce.

So long as you do not take to handspun yarn so long the Government is strong and foreign cloth holds you firmly. So long as people wear foreign cloth so long the British Government may rest absolutely secure. If we go to the spinners and ask them why they do not spin they tell us that the weavers do not take their yarn. If we ask the weavers why they do not weave handspun yarn they complain that Khadi is not purchased by the people. If we ask the people they tell us that handspun cloth is costly. If people were to say that we will not buy Khadi unless it is cheap, we cannot succeed in our attempt. Is it not cheaper to be under the British Government than to be free? If really we want freedom we will have to suffer. If we want freedom we will have to buy Khadi even though it may be one or two annas more costly. You may take it that the one or two annas you may pay does not go to England or Japan or to the rich mill-owner but goes only to the poor sisters and brothers in our own villages. Throughout India in all the Khaddar depots there are large stocks of Khadi lying and the spinners find therefore their yarn is not wanted. It is therefore first of all the duty of all of us to buy Khadi that is available. Even as it is your duty to spend for a marriage or other festive occasion it is your duty to spend some more money on Khadi in preference to foreign cloth. If we all put on Khadi the demand created thereby will make our sisters in the villages ply daily their wheels and in a few months they will be able to spin very fine yarn and the weavers will begin to weave with ease. The secret of Khadi therefore lies in our determination to wear Khadi and nothing else.

You all know that Mahatmaji is now released. Though he was released by the British Government he is yet kept a prisoner by nature in his sick bed. He will come out to your town after he is better. And how are you going to receive him? If you want to receive him properly you should all put on Khaddar and set turning all the spinning wheels in your town. Thousands of spinning wheels can be brought into existence in this town. It is not enough if you put on Khadi, you should also spin at least half an hour every day. Every charkha in your house is a trust which Mahatmaji entrusted to you to be well looked after when he went to jail. If you neglect the charkha it is like neglecting the child which Mahatmaji entrusted to you. I have spoken sufficiently about Khadi and Charkha. I do not think any more words are necessary from me in that matter. I hope you will realise your duties and act as far as lies in your power.

If you want us to win against the Government in this battle you will have to help the Congress. You must all become members of the Congress because you have got only to pay four annas and subscribe to the Congress creed of Swaraj and Non-violece. It is your duty to enlist yourselves as soldiers in Mahatma Gandhi's army now that he is out. The Government has given you an opportunity once again to show whether you will follow Mahatmaji or not.

The merchants of this place have confidence and trust in Seth Jamnalalji and have given him a purse of a thousand rupees for which we are thankful to them. They have given this thousand rupees in order that he may fight the Government with it. They have to-day given a thousand rupees to Sethji probably yesterday they gave ten thousand rupees to the Government in the form of taxes in order that the Government may fight us. Hundreds of thousands of rupees have been paid as taxes to the Government, year after year. And the merchants think that Jamnalalji will overthrow this Government with a thousand rupees! I do not know if they will give again another thousand rupees next year. I speak all this not because that I do not appreciate our generosity but I do want you to appreciate the magnitude of the struggle we are engaged in. Unless on help more than what you help the Government, how can you hope that we can overthrow this mighty Government. If you give two rupees to the Government you ought to give at least three to the Congress if you want the Congress to defeat the Government. We in India are paying every year several crores of rupees to the Government and do not even ask the Government for accounts. But one crore only was given to Mahatmaji once and people are asking why Swaraj has not yet come. And this one crore of rupees was not given in one lump sum but it was distributed throughout the length and breadth of our country just like a shower of rain over a vast desert. The crore of rupees given to Mahatmaji was spent in no time like water on thirsty land. The people are asking after that shower of rain why the tanks are not full, why the irrigation channels are not running. If you want Mahatmaji to win in the fight with the Government you should all be prepared to give as much as you can and certainly more than what you give to the Government. If you want this country free from alien rule you will have not only to give money but you must also work. During this Gandhi Month we want you to be moving about and do a little bit of work. Every one of you must go about and ask the people to become members of the Congress and wear Khadi and give life to the sleeping wheels and contribute their mite to the Congress funds.

PAX BRITTANICA.

BOMBING BY BRITISH AEROPLANES.

MESOPOTAMIAN TRIBESMEN TERRORISED.

TO SUPPORT A "PUPPET" KING.

How does the average Briton, large-hearted and not small-minded, charitable, sensitive, compassionate, readily moved by any appeal on behalf of the helpless, almost foolishly fond of animals, feel when he reads that members of the British Air Force have carried out highly successful bombing expeditions in Mesopotamia against certain tribes which have declined to pay taxes to King Feisul, asks the "Evening Standard" on January 30.

It is not necessary for the present purpose to discuss the general question of British policy in Mesopotamia, or weigh once more the familiar arguments as to the extent to which we are committed, by honour or expectations of advantage, to a country unpleasant in itself and of unpleasant memory. How far we are bound, how far we are practically interested, what amount of the British taxpayers' money a British Government is justified in spending for either purpose—these are matters for Ministers and Parliament o decide. But on the one simple quesion of the methods of terrorism adopted against Mesopotamian tribesmen who decline to recognise Feisul's authority or to pay his taxes the British public has an immediate right to be heard, and even a duty to make itself heard.

There is no special vileness in the objection to pay taxes. Everybody hislike paying taxes. Very few even of our enlightened citizens would pay taxes if they could avoid doing so. It is only because the Inland Revenue service is in the highest degree both pervasive that tax are paid with relatively so little trouble. If the majority of us enjoyed the advantages of the remoter Iraq tribesmen, the revenue returns would undoubtedly suffer Why, then, should we cast a stone—or, rather, a bomb—at these people? Who are we to concur in the "final notice" taking the form of "aerial action continued without intermission for twenty-four hours"?

If it were a question of putt'ing down slavery, dacoity, cannibalism, or of suppressing some dangerous movement aimed at the Pax Britannica in the East, bombing by British aeroplanes might be justified, horrible as such a form of warfare must always be. But in this case justification is hard to discover. We have, as citizens of the British Empire, no serious quarrel with these people. We have, as trustees of the general welfare of humanity, no title to treat them as if they were enemies of the human race. They are probably not very lovable specimens—given, no doubt, to homicide, turbulence, ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. But the specific crime for which they are bombed—the crime of not paying taxes to a ruler either unrecognised or very reluctantly acknowledged—is not, we think, one which the average conscience of this country will declare meritorious of punishment so drastic.

It is really a very serious matter from every point of view. The employment of terrorism as an ordinary adjunct of government is sure to be quoted against us, if ever the occasion arises, to justify hideous extensions of terrorism in civilised warfare. The bombing aeroplane is a hing of very terrible potentialities, and even its legitimate use threatens horrors of the most appalling nature. That mankind should be habituated to regard it as an instrument to be used as a debt-collecting agency—and that the example of the British Government can be invoked in justification of such use—is, to say the least, unfortunate. It is to be hoped that, whatever is decided concerning Mesopotamia, this ill-judged policy will be definitely abandoned.

TRIBES BOMBED IN MESOPOTAMIA.

R. A. F, AND IRAQ ARMY IN ACTION

The Baghdad correspondent of the "Daily Mail" writes:—

In consequence of the defiance of the Mesopotamian Government which has been shown by certain tribes for a long period, the Government summoned the sheiks of some of the offeding tribes to a meeting. Of more than 40 summonses only three were complied with.

Orders were then issued to the three sheiks who had complied, with the object of securing hte safety fo the police and officials who were visiting the area and the general good behaviour fo the tribes. No effort was made to comply with the orders, and after an ample time limit had shown that the tribes nitended to persist in their defiance the Air Officer Commanding was asked through the High Commissioner to take cation against them.

In this action the Royal Air Force, the Iraq army, Irap levies, and Iraq police participated.

Aircraft and the necessary small ground detachments were moved to convenient advanced positions, the aerodromes being protected by sections of armoured cars and also by detachments of Iraq army and Iraq levies. Aerial action was continued without intermission for 24 hours, when all the sheiks o the two tribes concerned surrendered.

Mounted police went out with air co-operation and toured the districts which had been tattaced, whereupon many other sheiks expressed their willingness to carry out all orders. Conditions laid down for the Barakat and Suiran tribes included the destruction of all their war towers and the pament of a rifle fine.

WHY BOMB THE ARABS.

For years we have steadily protested against the maintenance of a British garrison in Mesopotamia, and have urged that our troops should be withdrawn from Baghdad ad from the other militry stations in the interior.

Our pleas have fallen upon deafears. Though promises of eventual withdrawal were made by the Coalition and more recently by the late Conservative Government, it has never been clear that these promises would be fulfilled.

The issoe has now been suddenly brought to a head. In this issue we publish the news of an extraordinary expendition which has just been conducted in some unnamed area in Mesopotamia against "certain tribes." An advance was made by units from all the forces in Mesopotamia, under "the Air Officer Commanding." There were squadrons of the Royal Air Force, armoured cars, mounted police, and detachments from the "army" of "King" Feisul, the alien potentate who has been enthroned at Baghdad. It is stated that the unhappy "offending" tribes were attacked and that "aerial action was continued without intermission for 24 hours." In other words, the Arabs were ruthlessly bombed from the air by day and by night.

Why? We are told that the tribes thus punished showed "defiance of the Mesopotamian Government." What sort of defiance? Is this another case of bombing primitive tribesmen who have not paid the excessive taxes now imposed upon them? The controversy which arose between our Special Correspondent, Sir Percival Phillips, and the British authorities in Mesopotamia about the use of aeroplanes and bombs to extort taxes from the tribes will not have been forgotten by our readers. But whatever the offence of the tribes may have been, 'why should we keep squadrons of aeroplanes in Mesopotamia to support a puppet "king" when our aerial defences at home are so inadequate.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues are not in the least to blame for the attacks and the bombing, which occurred before they took office. But are they prepared to say, as they ought to say, and as their predecessors would not say, that 'there shall be no more bombing of the tribes in Mesopotamia?' Are they ready to bring our air squarons home? Will they withdraw from Mesopotamia?

BARKER & HOOPER

(Coachbuilders, India), Ltd.

Beg to remind those who are likely to require

DELIVERY OF A CAR IN ENGLAND During 1924

That owing to the demand arising as the result of

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

It is advisable to place orders as far in advance as possible to avoid disappointment.

French Bridge, BOMBAY. 'Phone 41774.

Kashmir Gate, DELHI. 'Phone 1362.

Telegrams:—"COACHWORK."

MOTHER

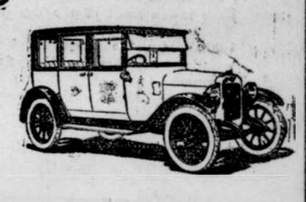
SEIGEL'S SYRUP

This world-famous remedy for indigestion, biliousness, acidity, flatulence and other troubles which arise from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver, and bowels owes its success to the fact that it is composed of medicinal extracts of roots, barks, and leaves which have a remarkable remedial effect upon these organs of digestion. Fifty years' sound reputation, as an ideal stomach and liver tonic, is behind every bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Test it for yourself and prove its worth! The Syrup is also sold in Tablet form.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

THE

Austin 12



"WINDSOR" SALOON

Owing to improved methods of manufacture embodying the very latest, the "Windsor" is an exceptionally handsome car, of very graceful lines and beautiful finish. Comfort is its chief feature, not to mention the convenience of four doors giving quick and easy access to all seats.

SOLE AGENTS:—

The Automobile Co Ltd.

5-12, QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telephone: No. 22180.

Telegrams: Acroplane, Bombay.

HAIR BEAUTY

A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.

FRENCH

REGINA HAIR OIL

is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment, When the Hair begins to get thin or fall

(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,

(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.

Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & CO. Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 2623.

BEAUTY HINTS.

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the

PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural

BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness, Roughness of the Skin, Pimples, freckles, etc.

Can be had only from:

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop)

M. T. MADON & CO., Bombay.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding Postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for. foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dear Sir,

Your medicine has given me a complete cure, so kindly send the same for this friend of mine by V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

B. GHIMROO LAL,
Moghal Sharai.

Dear Sir,

I sincerely appreciate your medicine. It has no doubt given me good result.

JSIPUT USD GEORGE MEHRA,
Madura District, South India.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,

Your medicine has proved me a panacea and no other medicine stands its equal. Kindly send me 6 phials more by V. P. P. and oblige.

MOHD ABDUL KARIM,
Ufzalganj.

Dear Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,

Your meicine did me untold benefit

SYED HUSSAIN ZAFFERIEN,
Persian Trading Coy,
Sg. Tnser Street, Rangoon.

Dear Sir,

Really your pills have proved beneficial. Please send me three bottles of pills

J. SHAHBAZ KHAN,
Gujranwala.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED. Pir Gilanian, St. 7
LAHORE. 3

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

NOMINATION OF WORKERS' DELEGATE.

The Government of India have, decided to extend the date allowed for the nomination of the workers' delegate to the next Session of the International Labour Conference. They will be prepared to consider all sugestions made by representative Associations of workers which reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour not later than the 15th March, 1924.

WHEN AND WHERE?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of an article on 'opium traffic in India' written specially for the 'Hindu',—the article appearing in the issue of the same paper on the 16th instant—,says: "It does not appear to be known at all in England that he (Mahatmaji) offered once more to co-operate with the British Government, if the drink and drug traffic were abandoned by the Government of India and home-spinning and weaving were encouraged. But though this offer was publicly made, no notice was taken of it by the authorities."

Again writing to the 'Manchester Guardian,'—which writing has been reproduced in the 'Hindu' of the 18th instant, Mr. Andrews, in the course of an article on the 'Indian situation' says: "So utterly bent upon reality was he (Mahatmaji) that at the very height of the political ferment, when passions had been aroused on all sides and extremist views were carrying every one away in the excitement, he suddenly startled Lord Reading by offering voluntarily to drop his own boycott of the British Government and to co-operate again, if the Viceroy would only join him in a campaign against the drink and drug traffic and would help forward home-spinning and home-weaving in order to recuperate the village life of India and make it morally healthy." Will you, or any one of your numerous readers enlighten the public on the 'chapter and verse' of the Mahatmaji's announcement or offer above referred to?—Yours, etc.

V. S. MIRAJI.

Poona, Feb. 20

WORK OF SUNDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

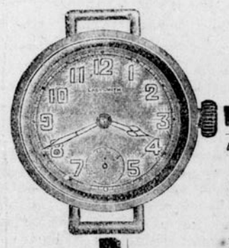
Sir,—It is very annoying for us seafarers to be called upon by the shipping authorities of the port to arrange for the signing on and paying off crews on Sundays on board ships. Such transactions could very well be carried on in the Shipping Office for which it is intended during the course of the week or on board or office before the opening of the office if the occasion demands. I have always been called upon to make appointments of this nature on board my vessels on Sundays, it being the only day convenient to the Shipping Office staff. Very strange indeed. We hardly get a day off while at sea and we naturally look upon Sunday in port as a holiday, and this too has been denied to us. Will some one have compassion on us and insist upon Sunday being observed as it ought to be?—Yours, etc.,

SKIPPER.

PERSIAN CONSUL IN BOMBAY,

A correspondent writes:—

The Persian merchants of Bombay having expressed to the Foreign Minister of Persia, their gratitude for, and high appreciation of, the appointment as Consul-General in charge of the Imperial Consulate of Persia, Bombay, H.E. Maniol Molk, describing in detail the advantages which the commercial community had derived and referring to the social aspect of placing in charge of the onerous office, a gentleman of the present Consul's attainments, Malek-ut-Tujjar Mahomed Jaffer Shushtary of Bombay has received a reply from the Persian Foreign Minister, to be conveyed to the mercantile community and others of Bombay. In the said letter the Foreign Minister expresses his pleasure at the satisfaction given to the Persian commercial community resident in Bombay, by the able, courteous and efficient conduct of the Consul. The Foreign Minister says that the discharge of duties, such as H.E. Maniol-Molk has performed, were expected by the new Government of its representatives abroad and that he will always, in future, take special pains for the conservation of the interest of the Persians in Bombay. He also hopes that whatever arrangements he has made and will make may result in future facilities and conveniences to the Persian community of Bombay.



The "Lady Smith," Rs. 22.

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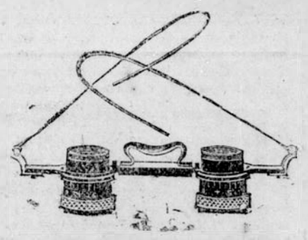
Do not accept substitutes for these watches if any are offered you! You would soon regret your doubtful purchase.

Meridian WATCH Co. BOMBAY GENEVA Established 1884. Established 1884.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.
Ravelin Street, near Excelsior Theatre. BOMBAY.



THE THEATROSCOPE

A wonderfully compact binocular of good magnification which stays in front of your eyes, like ordinary spectacles, without holding it. Very light, neat and compact.

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